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The March of the Nations

By RUFUS STEELE

American Skills Inauguration

Rigidity Ushers Life Up Hopes

Washington Holds Vast Crowd

Hoover Will Wait to Assist

British Hands Seen U. S. Sound

Quebec Pushes Billboard Back

THE United States takes its customary occasion to exercise the constitutional prerogative of one President, to appoint, without visitation, without conference, with good reason and considerable contempt, to cut up a completely new Federal Government in place of the old. A change in political complexion as well as in personalities readily emphasizes the event. Washington arrives with unprecedented crowds, healthy excitement and absorbing and contagious good spirits. The wholesale job-swapping, even down to modest clerkships, is perhaps annoying to the idea of shade the spoils. The Democratic Party comes into national power. Hence popularity, social, the pardonable self-satisfaction of a new authority. Yet the inauguration of Roosevelt is not by a party, but by a people. Americans of all stations join with large expectations, with good will and a whole heart for the Washington ceremony that will ring round the world—discreetly they hail the new President and the "new deal."

¶ Washington defines the unmistakable hope that is within it. It sees in the new Government a unanimity of party and purpose that heightens the possibilities of swift and far-reaching action. The new officials are untried, but between the Executive and the legislature there is political and program agreement that promises the sad two-year spectacle of the White House pulling hard in one direction and Capitol Hill pulling hard in the other. The new party in power will have to learn to step out, but the nation is patient—it expects the new Government really to move about and really to do things when it starts.

¶ Mr. Roosevelt's Secretaries Hoover & Cummings, able lawyer and politician, as Attorney-General in place of the late Senator Wallis, and the Cabinet team is complete. The Democratic liberals chosen Henry T. Rainey of Illinois to succeed Mr. Garner as Speaker of the House and Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee as floor leader. A steering committee is to absorb much of the autocratic power Speaker Garner has exercised. With both Senate and House overwhelmingly of the new President's party, the early special session of Congress may bring into operation a smoothly functioning machine—it should swiftly implement the emergency plans of the Executive.

¶ Mr. Hoover will linger a short time in New York. He may be required for consultation in the shifting of vast and pressing responsibilities to new shoulders. Then he goes, by way of the fishing grounds, to retirement in California, but not to forgetfulness. Mr. Hoover will be felt for a long time through decisions he initiated. In perspective his figure will expand. As wounds heal his enemies will praise him. Almost every citizen he outlawed the spoils of war. His doctrine of nonrecognition of gains through aggression has won the seal of the nations—Probably this will be the bright monument to Herbert Hoover.

¶ London hears the great Midland Bank emphasize the financial soundness of the United States. In its Monthly Review it cites America's inherent financial strength and says if any real risk areas of the United States being driven off the gold standard international help to prevent this "would almost certainly be forthcoming and would probably be successful." The Midland says central banks of governments would feel impelled to give this aid—They couldn't tolerate themselves and their people being left with much metal suddenly good only for ornaments.

¶ China's famous Bank of the Golden Rule establishes a branch in Shanghai. Already functioning prosperously in Hong Kong, Canton, Peiping, Tientsin and Hankow, it carries its extraordinary system to the new center. Founded by Chinese Christians 13 years ago with a capital of $500,000, its literal application of the Golden Rule in business has given it unlimited and unshakable capital in the form of public confidence. It serves its clients and they serve it. What Occidental banks need is confidence—Why not go after it with the proven Golden Rule?

¶ Quebec undertakes to regulate its roadside billboards. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads, introduces in the Legislature a measure which would move all new billboards back at least 400 feet from the highway. No sign may be more than 12 feet high; its length may vary from 10 feet at 400 feet distance to 50 feet at 600 feet distance. No sign may be erected within 600 feet of an intersection. The proposed law follows a successful fight of two years ago to remove roadside liquor ads. Americans are taking notice—Behind the billboards lies the United States.

Chamberlin to Talk Over WBZ Saturday

MR. W. H. CHAMBERLIN, Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will to the National Broadcasting Company's guest speaker tomorrow evening, Saturday, March 4, in a 15-minute radio talk from Station WBZ, Boston, at 6:45 o'clock.

He has been the Monitor's news representative in Soviet Russia for 10 years and is regarded as an outstanding authority.

Mr. Chamberlin is the author of books on the contemporary history of Russia.

Queen Consumer Placed on Throne In New England

Trade Ambassador Speaks to Industrial Groups at Concord, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 3—Representatives of New Hampshire industry assembled in the Senate Chamber here today to hear New England's ambassador of trade appeal for wider recognition of the reigning rights of Queen Consumer.

"The consumer is Queen nowadays," Mr. Hugh Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, told the State's fourth industrial conference, "and I propose a device whereby the manufacturer of goods in ordinary everyday consumption—food, clothing and shelter—would be able more effectively to determine what Queen Consumer wants, and at what price.

"To do a job of this sort, manufacturers in various parts of the country have established their own retail stores. A large New England cotton manufacturer has for some years had a store in a fashionable section in one of the greater towns of Massachusetts. This retail contact with the consumer has been so useful to this manufacturer in testing out salesmanship before and while [illegible] that he has opened a store in [illegible] and another in [illegible] and is now planning [illegible] in other cities.

"In many other communities woolen manufacturers and retailers [illegible] to the end that manufacturing in New Hampshire may become more profitable. Mr. Butler pointed out that Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass., has done much to establish good will for the Ford organization. Drawing a parallel of a retail store and a [illegible] Mr. Butler referred to Fords sold at Sudbury and New Hampshire products sold on the Daniel Webster Highway. He made it clear, however, that he was not proposing that Mr. Ford open Wayside Inn as an advertising feature.

"In this matter of direct contact with the rapidly changing consumer demand," said Mr. Butler, "New Hampshire is unusually fortunate because of the extraordinary influx of summer visitors into this State. These manufacturers here who have set up retail stores or who have otherwise taken some pains on what to contact with these summer visitors have had at their elbow, advice on what to make and at what price to market it."

Mr. Butler's appearance was sponsored by the New Hampshire Development Commission.

Good Pay Defended

CONCORD, N. H., March 3 (AP)—Well-paid employes are an asset to the manufacturer, Mr. Leon P. Dutch, merchandising counsel of Boston, told the fourth industrial conference today at the State House. The conference, called by the State Development Commission, was attended by manufacturers from all sections of New Hampshire. Mr. Dutch asserted that well-paid, contented workmen produce better goods at lower costs than those who are underpaid.

Japan Organizes Aid For Stricken Areas

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 3—Naval airplanes, destroyers, cavalry and engineer units from the military station at Morioka are organizing aid in the large areas devastated by today's severe earthquake. Much of the damage lies in the Iwate prefecture, centering upon the town of Kamaishi, some 300 miles northeast of Tokyo, and in the adjacent Miyagi prefecture.

Although many fatalities and property losses are reported the damage will not materially affect Japan's financial or economic position, since the devastated regions are not economically important.

Latest official statements indicate around 300 fatalities, with 600 injured and missing, upward of 4000 houses being destroyed by the quake and the tidal waves that followed it. The value of individual houses, most of which are tiny cottages, is small. However, the losses will be serious since the population of the districts has been experiencing serious want for two years.

Educators Urged To Foster Advance Of Social Reform

Dr. Counts at Convention Backs Vigorous Liberal Stand by Teachers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 3—Whether teachers shall, in a phrase put forward here by Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University, "work boldly and without ceasing for a new social order" is being debated with keen interest at the Progressive Education Association conference being held at the Palmer House.

Dr. Counts, who is chairman of the association's committee on social economic problems and has served on other important national committees in this field, has issued a "manifesto" to teachers which is prepared for distribution here.

Some of the high lights of the six-page "Call to the Teachers of the Nation" are the following:

"Our society has come to the parting of the ways . . . our basic need is for clarification of purposes . . . for some agreement regarding the general direction in which we should move.

"In the great battle of ideas and values . . . the teachers of the country are inevitably and intimately involved. They cannot stand apart and at the same time discharge their professional duty.

"They owe nothing to the present economic order, except to improve it; they owe nothing to any privileged class. Their sole duty is to guard and promote the widest and most permanent interests of society. . . . Today, when life seems so freighted with possibilities, these broader responsibilities should receive the most earnest consideration of teachers. As never before in their history they should strengthen their social obligations and be prepared to participate in the struggles of the day.

Teachers Must Unite

"If the profession is to be a factor in the process of social reconstruction, the teachers must unite in powerful organizations and prepare to struggle collectively for their rights and ideas."

Dr. Counts' manifesto is to be presented Saturday as a report of his committee, and its adoption by the conference is to be debated then. It is said by organization officials.

The trend of speakers' addresses yesterday was in support of Dr. Counts' position. Miss Rola La Follette, daughter of the statesman, said that the current economic situation is one which, that is by [illegible] in our system that is by [illegible] actual life situations which may offer potential educational projects.

If there are undernourished children in the schools, whole classes ought to be put to work securing food

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Woman Cabinet Member to Strive For Labor's Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—Miss Frances Perkins, who as Secretary of Labor in the Roosevelt Cabinet, will be the first woman to sit at the cabinet conference table in the White House, is taking a full and ambitious labor portfolio to Washington, and its credo is that a decent way of living for wage-earners is vital not only to the workers, but to industrial stability and prosperity.

The first thing of which she will set about assuring herself in Washington, Miss Perkins announced in her first interview since her Cabinet appointment, will be the coöperation of the state labor bureaus, for this is to be the keynote of her labor policy. She expressed delight that the chief labor officials of 35 states already had volunteered her this coöperation.

Miss Perkins is not apprehensive of the statement of Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that his organization could "never be reconciled to her appointment."

"Mr. Green and the federation are entirely within their rights in taking that position," she said. "On the other hand, to say that they will not be reconciled is one thing, and to say that they will not coöperate is another. I have not the slightest doubt that I may expect the fullest coöperation."

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Things Present

The Roosevelt Cabinet is discussed by Mr. Abbot in today's "Watching the World Go By."

Meet Ad-O-Graph on the Daily Features page. A word to the Advertising Information Committee that is [illegible]

Mix-up! When apart all this lemon soup, cherry soup, buttermilk soup, apricot soup, etc., we see on the Women's Activities—Home Making page! Our women readers will also be interested in seeing Mrs. Roosevelt's inaugural clothes.

With the Far East so prominent in the news, why not join in an armchair journey to the gateway of Mongolia? Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Educational page, with its Parent column, and the series on "Our Living Language." Look also for the Boys' page and the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

The World News of the Week at a Glance will be found as usual tomorrow on the inside back page.

Japan's Bombing Planes Bring Collapse of Defense in Jehol

Campaign Expected to End in a Week Except for Mopping-Up Operations—Troops Get Orders Not to Enter North China

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 3—The capture of Pingchuan, 25 miles southwest of Lingyuan, which was taken yesterday, completed the collapse of the Chinese advance defense lines, making possible an early attack on the last Chinese defenses.

Japanese scouting airplanes flew over Chengteh (Jehol City), reporting that the capital was in confusion, long lines of refugees fleeing toward Peiping. It is learned that the General Staff has issued strictest orders that Japanese forces are not to enter North China, and the weakness of the Chinese resistance indicates that operations inside the Great Wall are unlikely unless the retreating Chinese attack the Japanese colonies in Peiping and Tientsin, which at present are fairly well guarded.

Chinese casualties in today's operations are reported to be heavy owing to the activities of Japanese bombers. It is now anticipated that the major phases of the Jehol campaign will be completed during the first days of next week, leaving only mopping-up operations against scattered Chinese bands. It is anticipated that Japanese garrisons will be temporarily stationed in all the principal Jehol towns, also along the Great Wall. Some observers see the Jehol debacle as presaging the collapse of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's power in North China.

Japanese Push Forward To Attack Jehol City

CHINCHOW, Manchuria, March 3 (AP)—Jehol City is now the only important Jehol town remaining in Chinese hands.

That former imperial capital, now the seat of the North China Government, is believed by foreign observers to be the next objective of the Japanese. They believe Japan must inevitably take Peiping, because it controls the main highway from the south into the province which is now practically in Japanese hands.

Maj.-Gen. Tadashi Kawahara's sixteenth infantry brigade marched into Pingchuan this morning from Yingshih, 22 miles to the northeast. It was the first important seizure for these troops.

After each important city has fallen in the big push the commander-in-chief has thrust another brigade to the front to carry on the advance to the next city.

'Golden Rule' Bank In China Is Boon to Illiterate Clients

Shanghai Gets Branch of Bank Designed to Meet Needs of People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Ka Wah Savings Bank, popularly known in China as the "Bank of the Golden Rule," has just opened a branch office in Shanghai. Founded 13 years ago by a group of Chinese Christians, with a modest capital of $500,000, the organization now owns its own bank buildings in Hong Kong and Canton, in addition to the new branch here and offices in Peiping, Tientsin, and Hankow.

Mr. T. F. Yuen, formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs, was instrumental in establishing the bank which, he says, "while adhering to the strictest rules of sound banking, is conducted according to the principle of the Golden Rule."

"There are many people in China who have money, but who are virtually illiterate," Mr. Yuen explained in an interview here. "Like everyone else, they have their problems and financial difficulties. They come to us for assistance and we render it to the best of our ability.

"We have learned from our experience," Mr. Yueng continued, "that gilt-edged securities are not always the most reliable. The best security that any bank can have is the honor and integrity of those with whom it does business. Our debtors do no' fail us and we do not fail them.

"Today our clients have so much confidence in us that many of them intrust their important correspondence to us because they feel deficient in the use of the written word. We have performed this service so much that we have had to establish special correspondence bureaus in each of our offices for the benefit of those who have this faith in us and need such help."

Sudden Market Rise Puzzles Wall Street

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Financial markets quickly surged upward in surprising fashion today.

Starting in stocks, the movement spread to bonds and principal commodity markets. In a sudden buying flurry which sent shorts into hurried retreat, stocks rose $1 to nearly $5 a share.

After the movement had slackened in stocks, it continued in commodities. Wheat rose about 3 cents a bushel. Cotton jumped about $1 a bale. Sugar, silver and some of the smaller commodity markets joined the movement.

The movement took Wall Street by surprise. Many quarters were at a loss to account for it.

Massachusetts Faces Shortage in Budget

Unless Massachusetts discontinues exemption of taxation on dividends of certain foreign corporations, the state budget will be short $500,000, Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, told the Legislative Committee on Taxation, yesterday. Mr. Long said the State had followed the policy of "trading" with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company as to its payments of taxes.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing the telephone companies said that the proposed legislation is general in terms, but if it should become law it would be limited to the stocks of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

'Untouchability' Dispute Steals Gandhi's Power

Civil Disobedience Policy Loses Force in Fight Over Abolition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI—Civil disobedience has been sidetracked in India. A social campaign to redress the grievances of the Untouchables has temporarily eclipsed the former scheme of undermining the Administration, which was the aim of the subversive policy carried on by the Indian National Congress.

The organization, primarily a Hindu one, is now split on the question of the "abolition of untouchability," and Mahatma Gandhi, the most popular Congress leader, no longer has the unquestioned following of the caste Hindus in this movement.

The recent decision of the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, to permit the introduction of a private member's bill on the subject of untouchability has made this a live political and social issue in India. In this issue Mr. Gandhi has lost thousands of the followers who responded to his commands in the Indian National Congress, but are unwilling to accept his leadership on what is primarily a religious and social issue.

This development has definitely minimized the activities under the civil disobedience policy. Numbers of Mr. Gandhi's followers in the Indian National Congress recently communicated with him in jail and asked him whether they should go on with "civil disobedience." He has written them an indecisive answer.

This means that civil disobedience has fallen out of vogue, otherwise the Congressmen would have had no reason to ask Mr. Gandhi's opinion about going on with it. Mr. Gandhi foresaw all this when he devoted his attention to the removal of the "untouchability" of the ceremonially impure sections of the Hindu community through the land, abandoning the larger scheme of civil disobedience in the meantime.

It also means that the spirit now animating the public mind of all classes in the political field is that of coöperation with the British authorities in the constructive work of forging and, later, working the new Constitution, in the drafting of which the Round Table Conferences in London have been the principal means of linking the efforts of the rulers and the ruled.

In addition it implies definitely that Mr. Gandhi, by devoting himself to the removal of "untouchability" has brought upon himself the disfavor of all orthodox Hindus. Even the newspapers are cold shouldering him.

Congress Speeds Up Measure Mill On Its Final Day

Appropriation Bills Pass as Successor—Visitors Marvel at Teamwork

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3—In an extraordinary burst of speed today Congress cleared its decks of the remaining appropriation bills, insuring the necessary funds to carry on the Government in the next fiscal year. Working at top speed, Senate and House put through bill after bill amid the picturesque scenes attending the last full-time working day of the Seventy-second Congress.

The Senate approved the amendments to the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill with only scant discussion, and thereby sent to the White House for approval a bill to give President-Elect Roosevelt extraordinary powers in reorganizing departments. Only the signature of President Hoover is now required to make this much-debated proposal a law.

With extraordinary speed, the Senate likewise approved a bill introduced by its District of Columbia Committee giving the comptroller of currency the right to proclaim a bank holiday in the District, similar to the discretionary powers that have now been approved in approximately 28 states. Quick approval of this bill in the House is expected. The measure went through the Senate without a roll call vote approximately three minutes after it was reported from the committee.

Newly elected Senators who will take their seats in the Seventy-third Congress tomorrow were honored guests on the floor today and saw a display of legislative rapidity which made the experienced members among them rub their eyes. Senator-Elect William Gibbs McAdoo (D.) of California was present. The Seventy-second Congress holds one more meeting tomorrow when ends its services at high noon. A special session of the Senate will be immediately assembled to confirm Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet and other appointments. The new House will not meet until called by Mr. Roosevelt.

When the Senate assembled at 9:30 this morning, six of the 11 department appropriation bills had been approved by both houses and sent to the White House, three others, the joint Treasury-Post Office, the War Department and the Independent Offices bill were in conference, and the remaining two, District of Columbia and Second Deficiency, had yet to be acted upon by the upper chamber, though passed by the House.

The latter two were immediately passed by the Senate and sent to conference;; while the conferees' report on the Treasury-Post Office and the Independent Offices bill were quickly agreed to. The remaining formalities of the three bills left in conference today promised to be met without delay.

Prosperous Town In Britain to Aid Hard-Hit Neighbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALFORD, Eng.—A town more than 200 miles away is to finance a model social center for the unemployed of Salford, near Manchester. This unique gesture of good will has been made by the Chichester (Sussex) diocese after sending a deputation of five women to the great northern industrial city, who, after making investigations, discovered that there were more people out of work in Salford than in the whole of the county of Sussex.

The Chichester diocese has intimated its willingness to the Mayor of Salford to finance the center for one year. If necessary, further help will be forthcoming at the end of that period. The only condition made is that the Chichester diocese should have a representative on the Salford Council of Social Service and the committee governing the social center which will be known as the St. Ambrose Social Center.

Capable of a membership of 300, the social center will be one of the best equipped of its type in Great Britain, with a gymnasium and a reception room which can be used for lectures, theatricals, and other purposes. It is expected that similar offers of help will be forthcoming from prosperous southern towns to the harder hit industrial north.

Machines 'Pay' Displaced Workers; Industry's Jobless Still on Pay Roll

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—Machines are beginning to pay wages to the workers whom they displace.

At a meeting at the local office of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union on Wednesday, a group of 200 pressers who lost their jobs to machines took part in ceremonies which may mark a significant step in control of "labor saving" machines which have turned the tables upon men by wresting their employment from them.

In the presence of Mr. George W. Alger, impartial chairman of the cloak and suit industry; Mr. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Mr. Joseph Breslaw, manager of the Local 35, each of the 200 workers who had been laid off received a check for $10—a wage which the machines had earned for them.

Another group of 60 unemployed pressers received checks for a similar amount yesterday. Checks for the same amount will be distributed to each of the 250 pressers weekly for the rest of the season—about seven weeks. A spokesman for the union said that, so far as they knew, their industry is the first to adopt the practice of making machines pay the workers whom they displace.

When pressing machines were introduced into the cloak industry, the employers dropped every third man, and with the increased speed possible under the new method succeeded in saving 50 per cent of their labor cost, it was said. The union requested them to put the two men operating each machine on a 25-hour week so that the work might be shared. The employers refused.

Then it was that Mr. Alger's proposal was worked out: the employers agreeing to establish a fund to pay "seasonal wages" to employees thrown out of work. For every machine in full operation, the employer pays $5 a week into the fund; for each presser engaged in part-time work, the employer pays into the fund the equivalent of 14 per cent of the worker's actual earnings.

Retired Attorney-General In Roosevelt Cabinet

The Christian Science Monitor © Keystone-Underwood

HOMER S. CUMMINGS

Emergency Move Begun to Guard Credit of Nation

Conservatives in Congress Inclined to Use of 'Bankers' Money'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3—Quick emergency legislative action to deal with the banking situation became a practical certainty today, following conferences of officials in Washington and New York, and a courtesy call of President-Elect Roosevelt on President Hoover at the White House.

Discussion among conservative Senators today as to the best means of meeting the banking crisis turned on the return to "clearing house certificates," or scrip, extensively used in the 1907 panic and before.

This is an extra-legal method of issuing so-called "bankers' money." The scrip is accepted as payment in communities where regular checking facilities have been interrupted. The "clearing house certificates" may be issued in regular $1, $5, or $10 denominations, and has the effect of a banker's I. O. U. although it is not legal tender under the meaning of the law.

Method of Operation

The effect in operation is that when a depositor presents a regular check to his bank he receives not real government money "cash or greenbacks, etc.," but the certificates of the local bankers' clearing house. The clearing house takes upon itself authority to establish this extra-legal paper currency, and distributes it among the local banks, usually in proportion to the frozen deposits in these banks.

It is the theory of the scheme that these certificates will be accepted by local business men in the community as payments of debt, purchases of groceries and for similar transactions. The expedient is a temporary measure, usually adopted to tide the community over a period of crisis.

Under the Constitution, interpreted by the courts, only the Federal Government has the right to issue money; but in past panics authorities have winked at their convenient means of meeting a crisis when the regular avenues for currency issuance gave out.

Series of Conferences

Three sets of parleys on the fiscal crisis occurred, simultaneously with action in additional states setting up legislation permitting the establishment of bank holidays, and the publication of figures showing the extent to which large sums have been withdrawn from banks in the last week.

At Washington President Hoover summoned Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, veteran fiscal expert, whose banking reform bill is pending in Congress. Mr. Hoover also talked with Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine, Undersecretary, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan, advocate of a temporary federal guarantee bank deposit measure. Mr. Glass is understood to hold such a guarantee unconstitutional.

Secrecy Surrounds Talks

After the discussions with the President, Mr. Mills, Mr. Eugene Meyer and other officials of the Federal Reserve Board were closeted at the Treasury for a discussion that lasted into the small hours of this morning.

The second series of conferences centered around Mr. Roosevelt. He got in touch by telephone with Democratic senators before leaving New York yesterday and again discussed the crisis with leading congressional advisers at his hotel last night, according to a brief statement issued by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas. Unusual secrecy surrounded the talks, but enough is known to indicate that Democrats do not look kindly to the idea of a deposit guarantee, though it might be considered as an emergency measure.

The third major conference on the banking situation took place yesterday in New York, where Federal Reserve authorities hastily increased their rediscount rate a full 1 per cent from 2½ to 3½.

Would Close Exchange

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Senator-Elect William G. McAdoo of California today issued a statement calling upon the New York Stock Exchange to close "until the country gets its bearings."

Roosevelt Sees Party Leaders At Washington

Rallying Call of Confidence to Nation Expected in Inaugural Message

Farm Relief Planned

Capital Crowded on Eve of Ceremonies of Inducting 32d President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3—In a score of interviews with his party leaders, President-Elect Roosevelt was today beating into final shape the proclamation of confidence and policy which will be his brief inaugural address, by which he hopes to stem the national wave of apprehension.

That his message to the nation will be based on the current crisis, and designed to have a constructive effect in rebuilding confidence, was shown when it was announced today that—smashing all recent precedents—the address would be barely completed for release scarcely before its actual delivery begins.

After evening and morning of constructive conferences with his advisers, interrupted once for a visit of condolence to Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh, President-Elect and Mrs. Roosevelt went to the White House to pay the customary courtesy call to President and Mrs. Hoover, which was returned by the Hoovers immediately.

Hoover Cancels Trip

There was no evidence that these calls would develop into a conference on the banking problem though this had been thought likely by many observers. The calls were strictly social in intent.

And, while main attention was directed toward practical steps to meet the banking emergency, other important developments were recorded.

President Hoover canceled his plans to sail for the Panama Canal Saturday night, and will remain in New York at least for a week, to be ready to assist his successor in the crisis if called upon.

Other leaders, including Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will also remain close at hand in case they are needed.

Successor to Walsh

The successor to Senator Thomas J. Walsh in the Attorney-General designation is expected to be Mr. Homer S. Cummings, of Connecticut, an early supporter of the President-Elect, who is expected to be speedily transferred to Governor-Generalship of the Philippines, as soon as a permanent Attorney-General can be decided upon.

The Roosevelts have canceled many of the social details of the inauguration in respect to Senator Walsh.

Surrounded by his general staff, the President-Elect conferred today with most of the members of his Cabinet-designate separately.

Sweeping plans for consolidation of all farm relief agencies are announced by the incoming Administration to be united under Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., of New York, as chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

Joint Action Unlikely

Around these specific facts, President-Elect Roosevelt and his advisers revolved in a hectic last-day. Prospect of any coöperative move with President Hoover to affect the banking situation seemed unlikely. Mr. Roosevelt is reserving all his fire for the inaugural address. President Hoover, too, has been holding off statements because he felt that his authority 24 hours before the inauguration of his successor would be weighty only if joined with Mr. Roosevelt's.

Nevertheless Mr. Hoover continued conferences with Mr. Mills, and both followed the evolving financial situation in the country money centers with closest attention.

Over the gala carnival atmosphere which Washington has endeavored to construct for the inaugural, and its estimated 150,000 to 200,000 guests, hung naturally a pall of gravity. Streets, however, are thronged with visitors from every part of the country. Hotels resemble the headquarters of political conventions. And for the first time in many inaugurals, some sunshine is promised.

But, up until the last moment, tangible action in the national emergency is withheld.

Crowds Cheer Roosevelt On Way to Inaugural

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—With crowds cheering and bands playing the Democratic campaign song, "Happy Days Are Here Again," President-Elect Roosevelt left Jersey City at 4:30 p. m. yesterday for his inauguration in Washington.

The route which Mr. Roosevelt's motorcade followed from his New York City home in East Sixty-fifth Street to the Jersey City ferry slip of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was lined by 2500 policemen. There the police band joined his escort across the Hudson River, and as his train was pulling out the President-Elect waved his thanks to them and said he had arranged for their participation in the inaugural exercises.

Road Tour Plays To Be Presented At 'Low' Top Prices

Producer Experiments to See If Productions Can Be Profitable

If the practice of sending first-class theatrical companies on tour at low prices is revived, patrons may give a vote of thanks to Mr. Arthur J. Beckhard whose confidence in the hinterlands caused him to send forth Mrs. Rose Franken's comedy-drama "Another Language" with the entire New York cast, at popular prices.

Indeed, excluding local companies and motion pictures, Mr. Beckhard has established a precedent at a time when New York managers are discovering that 1933 pocketbooks cannot afford 1929 theater prices. The producer of "Another Language" was the first, however, to institute a $1.50 "top" on a road tour with the original New York cast.

As "Another Language" ends its Boston engagement, Mr. Ralph Urmy, who has managed the show since it first opened last year, states that, so far, the success of the new low-price policy cannot be determined. Mr. Urmy explained that for a production to be self-supporting on the new low scale of prices, every performance should be a "sell-out." For though actors' salaries are the lowest in years, other expenses have not decreased.

"In fact," he remarked, "it costs more to keep a show on tour than it does in New York. We do not expect to make a big profit with the new prices, but unless the public's response is whole-hearted, we are bound to lose money. This is a pioneer move, however, and such experiments usually take some time to make themselves felt. People have become wary of so-called 'original' casts and they have to be won back to the theater."

American Educators To Meet at Harvard

Educators from 41 American schools and colleges have been invited to gather at Harvard University March 10 to 18, to participate in a series of conferences on education, it was announced today by Dean Henry W. Holmes, of the Harvard School of Education.

Representatives from 15 colleges will take active part in the discussions, according to Dean Holmes, and 26 preparatory schools, both public and private, will be represented. Eleven conferences have been planned, touching several current problems of American education.

March 10 and 11, the New England Association of Teachers of English, headed by Professor Ada L. F. Snell of Mt. Holyoke College, will meet at Agassiz Hall, Radcliffe, and March 18 the Harvard Teachers Association will meet under the leadership of W. L. W. Field, headmaster of Milton Academy and president of the association. From March 10 to 17, the Harvard School of Education will conduct its conferences open to all interested.

Mayflower Descendant Is Brookline Candidate

When Brookline voters go to the polls next Tuesday in the town elec-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Lynn Shoe Workers Win Strike Demands

LYNN, Mass., March 3 (AP)—Three Lynn shoe factories arrived at agreement with striking employees today, bringing to five the manufacturers who, according to union officials, have accepted the strikers terms. Today's settlements resulted in 800 shoe workers returning to work, but about 800 workers in another factory walked out, thus leaving approximately 5000 on strike.

The factories which settled their differences with employees today were the Maxwell, Marilyn and Burdett companies. According to union leaders the Maxwell company granted a 15 per cent wage increase, the Marilyn company a 20 per cent increase and the Burdett company agreed to the scale of wages paid in another factory which had the approval of the strikers.

Simmons Interclass Play Contest Planned

The interclass play production contest of Simmons College is to be held tomorrow evening in Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner. The juniors are directed by Miss Frances Clark, the sophomores by Miss Jeannette Rosenbaum and the freshmen by Miss Eleanor McGonagle. Miss Marion J. Herbert, chairman of activities of the Simmons Dramatic Club, is managing the contest.

To the winning company will be awarded the Ruth Lansing Cup, now in the possession of the juniors. The cup is given in memory of Miss Ruth Lansing, who was an associate professor of Romance languages at Simmons.

Liberal Forces Win Control of Democratic Party

Rainey to Yield Powers of Speaker in House to Steering Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3—The liberal element in the Democratic Party swept victoriously through the organization caucus of the House members last night, nominating Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois to the Speakership and electing the stanch economy advocate, Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, to the floor leadership. Mr. Rainey's nomination is equivalent to election.

Left completely out of the new House organization by the overturn was the present conservative leadership built up around Speaker Garner which championed Representative John McDuffie of Alabama for the Speakership. It means that Mr. Garner goes to the Vice-President's chair in the Senate on March 4 stripped of his former influence in the House.

Liberal forces immediately followed up their success in the elections by obtaining adoption of a resolution to make party control more democratic at the expense of the autocratic power up until now exercised by the Speaker. A steering committee is to be set up on geographical lines which will assume complete responsibility over legislative programs. Proposals were also discussed for liberalising the ironclad Democratic caucus rules.

New Basis of Control

Mr. Rainey considered that adoption of the steering committee plan organizes the House "on an entirely new basis for the first time in the history of the Democratic Party.

"It takes from the Speaker powers he has heretofore arbitrarily exercised and gives it to the Democratic Party, where it belongs."

Mr. Rainey was elected on the first ballot with 166 votes. Mr. McDuffie had 112. Representative John Rankin of Mississippi, candidate of the veterans' bloc, trailed far behind with 30, while two votes were given to Representative Marvin Jones of

Selected by Democrats For House Speakership

The Christian Science Monitor—© Harris & Ewing

HENRY T. RAINEY

Texas and one to Representative William B. Bankhead of Alabama.

The fight for the floor leadership was closer. Mr. Byrns won by a narrow margin with 151 votes to 140 for Mr. Bankhead, member of the Garner-McDuffie-Bankhead triumvirate which has dominated party councils during the present Congress. A single vote was given Mr. Rankin.

Although President-Elect Roosevelt kept his hands strictly off the Speakership race its results were interpreted as a distinct victory for the liberal element in the party, which he represents and means that he will have a House leadership entirely sympathetic to his policies.

On the other hand there is the danger that the conservative element in the party will find cooperation difficult with their successful rivals. The seeds of dissension have been sown and prospects for a united party front are extremely uncertain.

All other officers of the present House were reelected. Mr. South Trimble, clerk, survived a threatening revolt when he won over Representative William L. Nelson of Missouri, a "lame duck," by 168 to 118. The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, local Methodist preacher, was reelected chaplain despite strong opposition demanding "a Democratic chaplain."

Officers reëlected without opposition were Mr. Joseph J. Sinnot, doorkeeper; Mr. Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Finnis E. Scott, postmaster.

Long Services in House

After graduating from Amherst Mr. Rainey took a law degree at Northwestern University, was admitted to the bar and combined the practice of law with farming until his first election to the House in 1903. Since then he has represented his district continuously with the exception of one term when he was defeated in the Harding landslide. Mr. Rainey resides at Carrollton.

Mr. Byrns, a member of Congress since 1909, is a lawyer by profession who served three times in the Tennessee Legislature and was Speaker of the House there before coming to Washington. Since then he has distinguished himself as a tireless watchdog over the Treasury, using his position as chairman of the Appropriations Committee in recent years to pare down supply bills to the extent of many millions of dollars. He resides at Nashville.

Decision in Bank Trials Expected Monday

Decision in the Industrial Bank & Trust Company trials is expected Monday. The case being heard before Judge Frederic B. Greenhalge involves Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company; Charles B. Strout, president of the Industrial Bank & Trust Company, and J. Waldo Pond, director of the Industrial Bank, as defendants. The arguments of the counsel were completed yesterday and the case was continued until Monday.

McKnight and Pond are charged with aiding and abetting Strout, who is accused of making a fictitious or colorable transfer or device to avoid a banking law provision that a director of a bank shall not own property on which his bank holds a mortgage. McKnight is charged with being accessory before the fact to Pond's alleged offense, which involves the Scobey Hospital property.

Boston Area Cities Put Jobless to Work

Had the 40 municipalities of the Boston metropolitan area taken advantage of special welfare expenditures for 1932, they would have obtained at least $5,864,900 of work by the employed instead of the $1,063,600 actually obtained, according to Mr. John F. Pierce, executive director of the engineering division of the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, in an announcement yesterday. However, the communities are showing an increasing disposition to use welfare labor on public works, the survey undertaken by the division shows.

In Cambridge the unemployed women were found making garments from Red Cross cloth; Haverhill's unemployed were burning refuse, Brockton's idle were cutting wood to provide fuel for applicants, Springfield, Newton, Quincy, Nantucket, Milton and other communities were found getting constructive work from the jobless.

Sleeping Car Service To Portland Canceled

Due to lack of patronage, sleeping car service which has been operated for 18 years between Boston and Portland, Maine, is to be discontinued, the Boston & Maine Railroad announced today. The last trip of the sleeper from Boston will be tomorrow and from Portland March 6.

"Unregulated highway competition has resulted in a continued decline of travel on all passenger trains between the two cities," the railroad's statement said. "The service is now operated at a loss, despite continued efforts to attract more travel to it. Discontinuance is in line with the recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission that railroads must 'eleminate preventable waste.'"

American Gold Basis Supported By British Bank

Abandonment Would Leave Nations Holding Metal of Limited Uses

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 3—America's inherent financial strength, and the fact that if any real risk arose of the United States being driven off the gold standard, international help to prevent this "would almost certainly be forthcoming and would probably be successful," is emphasised today in the Monthly Review of the Midland Bank, one of the larger of Britain's five chief banking institutions.

Midland bases this conclusion upon the unwillingness of the central banks of governments and private citizens everywhere to tolerate "being left in possession of vast quantities of metal usable only for ornaments and jewelry, or perhaps as a substitute for base metals in industry."

It is also declared in the review that there would be no insuperable difficulty in refation of the dollar without either going off gold or devaluing currency. This could be accomplished by open market operations (purchases of securities) through reserve banks, as being easier to effect than currency devaluation, though the latter, it is agreed in the article, would also stimulate American export trade and help farmers in the United States by raising the prices of such primary products as wheat and cotton.

Added weight is attached here to these views by the fact that the British Government has just come round in large measure to the policy of further central bank credit exportation for Britain, hitherto advocated almost exclusively by the Midland Bank.

Thus Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons yesterday, referring to the comparative stability of British prices achieved during the past 18 months, said: "I am not without hope that the policy of cheap money and extension of credit which brought this about may, if continued, lead to an increase in prices."

This attitude is a definite advance upon that adopted by Mr. Chamberlain so lately as Feb. 1, when at the American correspondents luncheon he deprecated further credit expansion in Britain's case.

Proof that this new policy is actually being adopted here is seen in the fact that the credit expansionary effect of the heavy gold purchases made during the past week by the Bank of England in its endeavors to support dollar exchange has not been counter-balanced by any corresponding sales of securities.

Melrose Man Receives High DeMolay Office

Mr. Leon W. Weir of 87 Walton Park, Melrose, was notified yesterday that he has been appointed Deputy of the Grand Council, Order of DeMolay for the Jurisdiction of Massachusetts. He succeeds Mr. Chester I. Campbell. The notification came by wire from Mr. Frank S. Land Grand Scribe of the order in Kansas City.

Mr. Weir, who is a native of Portland, Maine, is a former athlete of note and an active participant in boys' work. In business he is a practical authority on personnel matters and employee relations. He is assistant to general manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Harvard Gets $100,000 For Botanical Research

Harvard University has received a gift of $100,000 from Mr. Earl W. Bemis, of Worcester, Mass., the income of which is to be used for general purposes of the Gray Herbarium, a botanical research department, it was announced last night by Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of Harvard College.

Gray Herbarium contains a collection of more than 800,000 sheets of mounted plants representing the ferns and flowering plants from all parts of the world. The original collection was founded by the late Asa Gray.

Simmons Girls Write Ballad Compositions

Two compositions by undergraduates are features of the annual ballad-singing program today at Simmons College by a group of students under the direction of Miss Louise Crockett, Assistant Professor of English.

Ruth Darr, Quincy, has contributed the words, and Selma V. Olsen,

State Economy Measures to Cut 5 State Divisions

The economy drive in the Legislature advanced another step yesterday when the State Senate sent to a third reading the bills already passed in the House calling for the abolition of five state divisions. All of the measures were roundly debated, particularly the one relating to smoke inspection. It was pointed out, however, that the division of smoke inspection would be abolished, but smoke inspection would continue under another department, thus eliminating some of the costs of administration.

Charges that motor taxes made "toll roads" of the state highways were made at an all-day hearing before the Joint Committee on Ways and Means in reference to bills seeking to prevent the diverting of gasoline tax funds to welfare purposes. The only thing not now taxed, it was said, is the "water in the radiator." Others pointed out that it costs them more than $100 to get their cars on the road.

Several bills were reported out of committee yesterday. "Leave to withdraw" was asked on one measure to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years. A bill to extend the Boylston Street subway to Brighton received a "next annual session" report. A proposed ban on capital punishment was reported favorably in another bill.

Freedom of speech was upheld in the House, where a bill to permit public speeches in certain designated areas in towns and cities was passed to be engrossed. Abolition of the present Boston Finance Commission and substitution of a new commission with authority to conduct a thorough investigation of the city government was recommended to the Committee on Cities.

Boettcher Kidnapers Face United Search

DENVER, Colo., March 3 (AP)—Law enforcement agencies, backed by the power and weight of the Boettcher name and fortune, have begun a relentless search for the men who kidnaped Mr. Charles Boettcher 3d, Feb. 12, and held him captive until Wednesday night.

Over three states, plainsman police radio patrolmen and sheriffs posses combed the prairies and mountains for the abductors, who forced Mr. Claude K. Boettcher, father of the victim, to pay $60,000 ransom for his son's safe return.

"I made them no promise of immunity," the elder Mr. Boettcher declared today. "I will spend by last penny to track them down."

Two men were held as suspects and two gun fights had been staged in northern Colorado by sheriffs with men believed to be the kidnapers.

Boston Relief Need Is Full $5,000,000, Agencies Declare

Pressing need, far greater than ever before, demands that the full $5,000,000 Boston Emergency Relief fund be raised, representatives of the 111 private welfare organizations participating in the drive declared yesterday at a meeting at the campaign headquarters.

According to the welfare leaders, demands for assistance are more than ever before in the history of these organizations, and unless the goal of the campaign is reached, the needy and unemployed will be faced practically with abandonment. The agencies, even now, are swamped with requests for aid, the leaders reported.

The fund now has reached a total of $2,675,800, an approximate increase of $32,000 since noon yesterday. Plans are progressing for staging several sports events to help raise money for the fund, including a hockey game to be played at the Boston Garden on March 12. All the receipts are to be turned over to the fund, the campaign leaders have announced. A dinner will be given to the staff workers on the industry and finance committee at the Touraine Hotel tonight by the management.

BOSTON, MASS.

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of The Christian Science Monitor for Our Important

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Events Tonight

Bouve Boston School of Physical Education: Dance and playlet, "Toyshop in Toytown," Y. W. C. A. auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street, 8:15.

Talk, "The Practical Value of Music to Children," by Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher-Copp, 31 York Terrace, Brookline, 8:30.

Footlight Club: Presentation of play, "One Hundred Years Old," Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8:15.

M. I. T. Musical Clubs and B. U. Girls Glee Club: Concert and dance, Walker Memorial Building, Cambridge, 8:15.

Aurora Club, Y. W. C. A.: Annual dance, International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, 8.

Harvard University: Charles Eliot Norton lecture, "Arnold and the Academic Mind," by Mr. T. S. Eliot, New Lecture Hall, Oxford and Kirkland Streets, Cambridge, 8.

Junior League Zero Hour dance, benefit Associated Nursery School, Zero Marlborough Street, 9:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"Another Language," 8:30.
Plymouth—"The Queen's Husband," 8:30.
Copley—"The Geisha Girl," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Men and Jobs," film. At 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon discussion, "The Need for Anglo-American Understanding Before the World Economic Conference"; speakers: Mr. Arnold W. Forester, National Peace Council, London; Mr. J. A. Stevenson, of London Times; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Eastern Massachusetts Society of Bee Keepers: Final meeting of season, election of officers and speaking program, Room 15, State House, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting, Junior and Senior Bird Clubs, 3:30 and 10:30; lectures, "Pinocchio," 11; and "The Motherly Oak," 2; Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: English Rooms, Miss Doane, 11.

Women's Republican Club: Living pictures from Louisa May Alcott's works, 46 Beacon Street, 3:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Girl Reserve Inter-Triangle Day, 140 Clarendon Street, 11.

Massachusetts Audubon Society: Second lecture in series, "The Songs and Courtships of Birds," by Dr. A. A. Allen, of Cornell University, Hotel Statler, 2:30.

Symphony Hall: Branson de Cou dream pictures of "London and Paris," 2:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Men and Jobs," film. At 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.
Shubert—"Another Language," 2:30.
Plymouth—"The Queen's Husband," 2:30.
Copley—"The Geisha Girl," 3:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Closet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; paintings in the museum collection by Boston artists; nineteenth century French engravings; costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America, opening March 3.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-fourth annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water-Color Painters. Through March 4.

Saherene Studio, 632 Boylston Street—General print show.

Saint Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Literary Shop, 102A Myrtle Street—Water colors by Jacques Messia. Through March 5.

W. J. Gardner Gallery, 381 Boylston Street—One hundred prints by Brangwyn, Cameron, Clark, Dodd, Pitton and Short.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Paintings by Joseph Goss Cowell. Through March 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships and the sea by John F. Benson.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Harley Perkins and John C. E. Taylor. Through March 11.

Copley Society, 696 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Lee W. Court. Through March 10.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Vermont Capital Party To Be 'Right at Home'

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont and his staff will have no trouble in remembering their hotel during their stay here for the inauguration. It's the Hotel Burlington, on Vermont Avenue.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Maine: Cloudy with snow tonight and probably in north and east portions Saturday morning; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Saturday, possibly with snow tonight; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	34	40	Montreal	30	20
Bismarck	28	40	Nantucket	34	40
Boston	34	37	New Orleans	50	68
Buffalo	32	36	New York	36	38
Calgary	14	18	Norfolk, Va.	38	42
Charleston	38	56	North Platte	28	60
Chicago	34	36	Philadelphia	38	42
Cincinnati	32	38	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	78
Denver	32	54	Pittsburgh	32	34
Eastport, Me.	36	36	Portland, Me.	32	38
Hatteras	40	48	Raleigh	34	48
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Mar. 2	74	..	St. Louis	32	46
			St. Paul	22	38
Helena, Mont.	26	40	Salt Lake City	36	48
Huron, S. D.	20	44	San Francisco	48	64
Jacksonville	42	60	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	60
Kansas City	30	46	Seattle	38	50
Key West	62	72	Tampa	48	64
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	38	42
Memphis	36	56	Wichita, Kan.	38	64
Miami, Fla.	62	72	Williston, N.D.	32	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 3. B—Maximum March 2.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 4:18 p. m., Saturday 4:33 a. m. Height of tides 7.5 feet, 8.4 feet. Light all vehicles at 6:07 p. m.

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By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 3—Hundreds of experiments are to be carried on throughout the United States to lower school costs without decreasing the efficiency of education by the members of the American Educational Research Association, who have finished their annual convention here.

A number of those experiments will deal with methods by which the school program can be adjusted to meet the continuous increase of numbers and diversity of children at secondary school levels.

One new class of 40 members each is being taken into secondary schools every 10 minutes for eight hours of every school day, a tremendous increase over the accession of pupils in former years. Many of these children are not academically interested or preparing for college.

Industry's Door Closed

They are in the secondary schools because they have been refused by industry. They have been refused by business. "Nobody wants them," say the school people and it is up to them to see that place is made for the children where they are both wanted and helped.

This growth in numbers with an attendant cut in school funds means that the size of the classes is being greatly increased and a number of the experiments will deal with the ways by which radio, motion pictures, and other visual aids can be utilized to give instruction.

Some of the members of the association doubt that state school departments can utilize radio to reach the homes of the thousands of rural children whose schools are closed today, but they look to see a possible hiring of traveling teachers who will conduct classes for one month in one community and another month in some other locality.

State School Funds

The financial issue is the big one with this group of educators, as it is throughout the field, and they will work to get legislation which will put into effect the recommendations of the Mort survey for the establishment of state school funds to be apportioned back to the districts so that no more children will find school doors closed in their face.

In this connection the association will expect to help put into effect the survey which the emergency commission on education is now making to determine how cuts can be made without reducing the efficiency of the system.

They are looking forward eagerly to the national survey of secondary education which is soon to be published, the result of three years of work by Dr. Leonard Koos of the United States office of education under a congressional appropriation.

Series of Monographs

There will be about 20 monographs—dealing with the unusual things which high schools are doing in such departments as libraries, school equipment and the adaptation of the curriculum to meet the individual needs of children.

Association members will watch with interest experiments in adult education, such as the one in Des Moines, where a staff of four men speaks every night somewhere in the city.

They are looking toward the publication in April of the 1933 yearbook on libraries, which has been three years in preparation by the Association of Elementary School Principals, and the 1934 yearbook of that department which will deal with radio, motion pictures, and other visual aids to education.

And they are ready to coöperate with the national survey of the objectives of American education which the Department of Secondary School Principals is undertaking under a grant from the Carnegie Foundation

Transmission of Millions of Volts On Power Lines Forecast by Compton

Fiber-like tongues of electricity spurted and crackled about a corner of the Georgian Room at the Hotel Statler last night when Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was generating 750,000 electrical volts for the Electric Utility Engineers of New England in a two-day convention here.

His apparatus was fashioned after the Van de Graaff high voltage generating equipment set up at South Dartmouth to produce 10,000,000 volts of electricity. A huge aluminum ball when contacted by a more diminutive one attached to a stick carried like a wand in Dr. Compton's hand caused lightning to crinkle about the educator. A 110-volt house current, a motor and a silk belt completed the salient parts of the equipment.

The "forked terror of the sky" was a pleasing after-dinner performance, but the unseen population of the atmosphere, however, sensed the commotion and the radios in the hotel rooms squawked their agitation.

Dr. Compton discussed the methods of developing and the uses of high voltage. Commercially, high voltage promises more economical transmission of current over long distances, and the further perfecting of the X-ray, he stated. Pointing out that in the realm of pure science it offers, he said, a means of bombarding the tough little atoms with electric particles, so the atoms of one element may be changed into the atoms of a different chemical constituency.

Dr. Compton announced that the 10,000,000-volt Van de Graaff generator will be completed next week, soon after which man will launch his most stupendous lightning bolt.

Asserting the distribution of electric power mainly to the domestic consumers to constitute the immediate and major problem confronting the electric utility, Mr. W. A. Buttrick, president of The Twin State Gas & Electric Company, called upon the engineers to help with distribution as they have helped with production. Citing the demands for lower power rates, he suggested the engineers might assist the utility in the field of public relations.

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Old Wood Solving Furniture Need

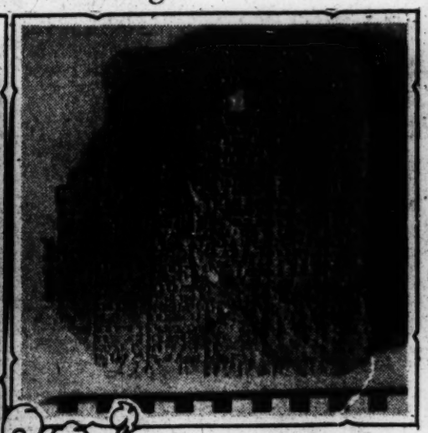
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—If you have no chair, not even an old one to repair, the next best thing is to build one out of what wood you do have. This is the way the Chicago Christian Industrial League looks at the present furniture shortage in relief organizations.

Old circular dining room tables, too large to place in needy homes, are being sawed up and made into comfortable chairs. The Salvation Army here reports they are getting about 40 per cent as much cast-off material as they were two years ago.

Though stock is low at the rooms of the Chicago Christian Industrial League, men are still repairing and mending, building and painting. For this work the men get comfortable sleeping quarters, their meals and sometimes one, two or three dollars a week besides. Enough of the furniture is sold at a small price to outlet stores in congested districts to pay wages. The rest is given to needy families.

Digging Into Activities of 3000 Years Ago



Courtesy of Semitic Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXCAVATIONS AT NUZI

Upper Left—Community Ovens Near Which Were Found Charred Peas, Nuts and Barley Cakes. Upper Right—A Mesopotamian Dictionary. Lower—Largest of the Three Wells Which Supplied Nuzi With Water.

Transactions Of Main Street, Nuzi, Revealed

More Than 1000 Tablets of 3000 Years Ago Are Deciphered

Lawyers of Boston's Pemberton Square or State Street districts should be duly thankful for efficient stenographers, according to Dr. Robert H. Pfeiffer, Harvard professor of archæology and director of excavations near Kirkuk, Mesopotamia. He arrives at this conclusion after deciphering more than 1000 documents in the shape of baked tablets, which tell of the business transactions between tradesmen, merchants, and citizens who dwelt along Main Street, Nuzi, more than 3000 years ago.

Investigations which have been pursued during the last four years are now being closed and the information gained of life in the city before it was destroyed in 1500 B. C. by the Assyrians, who looted the palace and burned the dwellings, is ready for incorporation into history textbooks. This information, according to Dr. Pfeiffer, more than makes up for the lack of golden articles and precious art objects which the expedition hoped to find but did not, due to the looting.

The palace with its quarters for the Governor, the public offices, a large courtyard, storage rooms, apartments, lavatories, and waiting rooms for the convenience of the people awaiting an audience with the Governor, was the first building to be uncovered and the excavators marveled at the beauty and exquisite workmanship displayed in the building and its furnishings.

"The story of life in Nuzi," says Dr. Pfeiffer, leader of the joint expedition in which the Bagdad School of Oriental Research, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Fogg and Semitic Museums of Cambridge participated, "is one of a highly cultured and civilized people." All transactions of a business nature were recorded in clay. More than 1000 tablets have been found. One reveals how Puhishenni, the son of Mashapu, gave 49 pebbles in an oval container to his shepherd boy, each pebble standing for a single sheep he was held accountable for; or how a mother, Sheltunnaya, seems to have managed the family patrimony and disposed of slaves and real estate in the city of Temtena.

Other tablets tell of marriage contracts, of adoptions, of trade agreements between merchants, of loans, interest paid, and in four tablets the same Puhishenni becomes adopted by different men in order to acquire some fields. In one he receives a field as security against the repayment of a loan of some wheat and two sheep. These were drawn up by lawyers, or to use the ancient title, scribes. Court decisions testify that a certain woman, Tulpunnaya, won many lawsuits, one of which was against a man who helped himself to her "open waters" to irrigate his fields.

The Romans were formerly believed to have built the first arches, but the uncovering of a perfectly formed mud-brick arch still intact sets the date of its use back several hundred years. Likewise such modern systems as sewerage and drainage disposal pipes were found to have been laid in a well-worked plan throughout the city, using the rain water which was shed by the roofs, to flush the system whenever it rained. The pipes were made of baked clay shaped on a wheel and fashioned to fit into each other in much the same way they do today. Curved pipe had not been invented and so when it was necessary to turn a corner, the straight pipe had to be whittled on one side and somehow "made" to fit.

The fire which destroyed the city also charred cereals and fruits which tell what the people of Nuzi ate with their mutton. The first to appear was wheat of a very good kind. Then came some nuts which have been identified as pistachios, followed by peas, date stones and barley, while in the region of the bake ovens were found charred barley cakes, a saucer of which are now on display among other things in Harvard's Semitic Museum.

Proceeding on down Main Street, Nuzi, past the temple and palace, the excavators uncovered many private houses, in one of which was found a suit of armor, showing what the well-dressed warrior of 1500 B. C. wore. It consisted of copper and bronze strips of varying sizes and shapes, designed to fit the contour of the chest and shoulders of the wearer, each piece being fitted in such a way that it overlaps another and hides the lacing. These were then sewn to a heavy canvaslike cloth which the fighting man put on as a coat. No evidence of the use of armor has heretofore been found earlier than that used by the Assyrians approximately 200 years later.

Quarantine for Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—A central quarantine station for plants imported into the West Indies will be erected at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture here in the next few months. Among the plants likely to pass through the quarantine station are wild and semi-wild sugar canes, to be procured from various parts of the world for experimental purposes by the West Indies central cane breeding station in Barbados.

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World Situations Of Today Found Fifty Years Ago

Hudson Says Only Difference Is in Line-Up of the Nations

Situations in international relations exploited in the newspapers today could be duplicated by looking back 50 years, though perhaps with different line-up of nations, according to Prof. Manley O. Hudson, of the Harvard Law School.

Speaking before a class in the University Extension course last night on "This Changing World of Ours," Professor Hudson said that the one fundamental change in the field of international relations is the new method of dealing with international problems. In 1883 there were, as far as he knew, only two international organizations, the International Postal Union and the International Telegraphic Union, and these were by no means universal at that time. He read from the calendar of the League of Nations Secretariat which listed some 50 international organizations holding meetings in February and March of this year.

When the United States called a conference of nations in 1889 to modify international maritime rules, the nations could not agree to the proposal for a permanent committee to deal with the subject. Yet it was a situation that every country admitted must be dealt with through concerted action.

Professor Hudson pointed out that in 1933 we witness the seventy-first session of the League of Nations Council, the fifteenth session of the League of Nations Assembly, the seventeenth conference of the International Labor Organization, and the twenty-second session of the Permanent Court of International Justice—marking the revolutionary change in the method of handling international problems.

Educators Urged To Foster Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

from farms that is going to waste for lack of a sound system of distribution.

This activity if properly directed by teachers, would give children a practical understanding of economic problems and at the same time meet a pressing need. As for retrenchment by cutting out the so-called "fads and frills" Miss La Follette said: "Cutting out the so-called frills means cutting out most of the things that signify learning by doing, and leaving only the things that mean learning by stuffing. We should question whether our methods of taxation are not possible of such revision that many of these proposed retrenchments are really unnecessary. For example, are our present expenditures for army and navy socially wise if they imperil our schools?"

Closer contact between school and community is highly desirable and means can be found to bring it about Mr. William J. Hamilton, superintendent of schools of Oak Park, Ill., told the conference. He cited "the phenomenal growth of the Parent-Teacher associations" and mothers' study circles as promising. Community newspapers, too, he said, are greatly assisting in promoting a better understanding of the educational service.

Raw Silk Imports Lower

NEW YORK, March 3—Raw silk imports last month totaled 23,377 bales, compared with 53,114 bales in January, says the Silk Association of America, Inc. Deliveries to mills amounted to 32,685 bales, compared with 46,204 in the previous month.

Japan Takes Full Control In Barga Area

Mountain Tract Is Held Natural Defense Against Soviet Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—Japanese troops and officials have now taken over absolute control of the special district of Barga, in Heilungkiang province, which is populated largely by Mongols, and has been a center of disturbance in Manchuria for a generation. The Japanese hope within a reasonable time to train Mongol officials to do most of the work of government in this district, which the Mongols have considered as their own.

To the Japanese military, Barga's chief importance is strategic. The Khingan mountain range, which traverses Barga, has always been considered by the Japanese as the natural line of defence against possible attack from Soviet Russia or Outer Mongolia. It is likely, therefore, that Japanese troops will remain permanently as garrison in the mountain fortresses, which are considered impregnable.

Barga and the rest of Heilungkiang province came under Japanese control last winter, when General Su Ping-wen's army suddenly collapsed and General Ma Chan-shan's army retreated into the mountains.

Mongol groups assisted the Japanese in this campaign, and are given credit for threatening the Chinese forces from the rear.

Besides its military importance, the Khingan range is reputed to hold considerable mineral wealth.

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EARNINGS for 1932 not only covered the payment of $3,024,466 in dividends to policyholders during the year but left a margin which increased the combined Contingency Reserve and Surplus to $7,051,491, a gain of $1,201,006 during the year.

INCOME totalled $16,163,809 . . . an excess of $1,074,852 over all disbursements including losses, expenses . . . *and the regular 20% dividend to policyholders.*

DIVIDENDS of $3,024,466 were earned and paid to policyholders in 1932. Dividends of $9,876,569 have been earned and returned to policyholders since 1929, and since organization in 1912 have amounted to $34,888,987.

There has been a steady increase in the number of policyholders during each year of the depression

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Year Ended December 31, 1932

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Investments:		Reserve for Insurance Losses; this is a fund to meet payments not yet due on claims which have already been made	$11,600,137.00
United States Government Bonds	$ 4,175,542.50	Reserve for Premiums not earned on date of statement	4,565,936.00
State, Province, and Municipal Bonds	1,812,229.50	Reserve for Dividends Payable: On policies expired through December 31, 1932	285,246.43
Public Utility, Railroad, and Other Bonds	11,285,077.50	Reserve for Expenses, Taxes, and Miscellaneous Liabilities	449,311.19
First Mortgage Loans on Improved Real Estate	170,275.00	Total Liabilities	$16,901,630.62
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	649,125.00	Reserve for Contingencies: this includes $908,852.00 voluntary reserve for future dividends	$3,000,000.00
Bank Stocks	822,134.00	Net Surplus	4,051,490.75
Other Stocks*	1,829,709.00	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	$7,051,490.75
Total Investments*	$20,744,092.50		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	1,394,803.27		
Premiums in Course of Collection: No accounts over ninety days old are included	1,587,723.51		
Accrued Interest	226,502.09		
Total Assets	$23,953,121.37		

*Securities are valued at prices determined by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners

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Interesting economy breakfast menus will appear regularly in The Christian Science Monitor every week, starting next Friday. These menus will be presented by the makers of Grape-Nuts—the delicious breakfast food whose low cost and *concentrated* nourishment make possible tasty, ample breakfasts for only 7¢ each. Grape-Nuts is a product of General Foods.

M. A. de Capriles Wins at Fencing

Captures United States Three-Weapon Individual Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—Miguel A. de Capriles, former New York University captain, now an instructor in economics in that university, representing the University Fencers Club, captured the United States three-weapon individual championship after several tries, from Dr. John R. Huffman, former Yale star, and winner for the last two years, yesterday evening at New York Athletic Club. In the final he defeated Nikolas Muray of the United States Olympic team representing The Fencers Club of New York, after conquering Huffman in the round before.

Twenty-four candidates appeared and were drawn by lot as in tennis with the winner of the greatest number of five touches with foils, épée and sabre advancing. They were as follows:

Joseph A. Flynn and Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencers Club; Peter W. Bruder and Arthur Muray, Salle D'Armes Vince; Nikolas Muray, Norman C. Armitage, Hugh Alessandroni, Leon M. Schoonmaker, and Marcel Pasche, The Fencers Club; Dr. John R. Huffman, Bela De Nagy, and Lieut. Fred C. Weber, New York A. C.; José R. de Capriles, David Herman, Kevis Kapner, New York University; Miguel A. de Capriles, Max Kapner, Philip V. Lubart, and Benjamin S. Faber, University Fencers Club; Erich Funke, Robert Marcy, Harvey Penick, and Frank Linder, German-American Athletic Club; Hans Foy, New York Turn Verein.

Miguel de Capriles had a bye in the first round defeated Kevis Kapner, 10—5, in the second; Marcy also 10—5, in the third; and Huffman, 8—7 in the semifinal, by winning all five touches with the épée.

In the final, against Nikolas Muray, he won the foils, 3—2, and the épée also 3—2, then took the sabre by the same score. The summary:

First Round

Flynn defeated Penick, 10—8; Nagy defeated Lubart, 8—7; Huffman defeated Max Kapner, 10—8; Weber defeated Foy, 11—4; Alessandroni defeated Arthur Muray, 8—7; Dow defeated Schoonmaker, 9—6; Faber defeated Bruder, 8—7; Nikolas Muray defeated Armitage, 8—6.

Second Round

Miguel A. de Capriles defeated Kevis Kapner, 10—5; Marcy defeated Lindgr, 10—5; Nagy defeated Penick, 8—4; Huffman defeated Weber, 10—5; Alessandroni defeated Faber, 8—6; Nikolas Muray defeated Dow, 8—7; José R. de Capriles defeated Pasche, 8—6; Herman defeated Funke, 8—6.

Third Round

Miguel A. de Capriles defeated Marcy, 10—5; Huffman defeated Nagy, 11—4; Nikolas Muray defeated Alessandroni 9—6; José R. de Capriles defeated Herman, 8—1 (no sabre).

Semifinal Round

Miguel de Capriles defeated Huffman, foils, 6—3; épee, 3—0; sabre, 1—4; total, 10—7.

Nikolas Muray defeated Jose de Capriles, 10—5.

Final Round

Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers Club, defeated Nikolas Muray, The Fencers Club, foils, 3—2; epee, 3—2, sabre, 3—2, total, 9—6.

Brasenose Champion College at Oxford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng. — The intercollegiate track and field athletics championship of Oxford University has been won this term by Brasenose, with the holder, Christ Church, and Balliol tied for second place. The points totals of the winner and the runnersup in the first division were 43 and 28½. Oriel College, 14, was placed fourth. In the second division competition, University College ranked first, 41 points, followed by Queen's, 33½, Exeter, 33, and Keble, 12½. The most remarkable individual performance, all things considered, was C. F. Stanwood's feat of winning two hurdles races and the high jump, for University College, on the last day of the competition. In the high hurdles he returned 16 1-5s., in the low 26 1-5s., and at the jump he cleared 5ft. 7in. All three achievements were better than anything accomplished that day in the first division, in these events.

N. P. Hallowell Jr., Balliol College, the famous Harvard University runner, gave a glimpse of his great powers in the mile when he and his team-mate, A. B. Leach, cantered home together for a dead-heat in 4m. 33 2-5s. The second division race over this distance was remarkable for the appearance of the British record-holder, J. E. Lovelock. The New Zealand star won the final heat easily in 4m. 29 4-5s. From the general results it was clear that Oxford should be able to produce a strong team against Cambridge in the annual intervarsity meet at the White City, London, May 18.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	23	6	10	112	65	52
London	22	8	8	90	56	52
Syracuse	23	5	12	125	103	51
Windsor	14	6	29	80	109	34
Detroit	10	4	24	63	91	23
Cleveland	8	5	26	85	131	21

Results March 2

London 2, Detroit 2, overtime.
Syracuse 5, Cleveland 3.

London Ties for First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 3—London Tecumsehs ran into stouter opposition than they bargained for in their International Hockey League game with Detroit Olympics here last night and were held to a 2-to-2 overtime tie. The tie kept London from regaining sole possession of first place, although the one point that came with the tie was enough to put the Tees on even terms with Buffalo Bisons. Olympics have not lost a game to London on Detroit ice this season, although well down in the standing.

Stars Defeat Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 3—Cleveland Indians were unable to hold Syracuse Stars in last night's hard-skating International League game. The locals gained a 5-to-3 victory and climbed to within one point of the joint leaders, London and Buffalo. The Stars boosted their goal total to 125.

Cornell to Play Lacrosse

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3 (AP)—Cornell University's lacrosse team will have a busy season, despite the athletic retrenchment policy, Coach Nicholas Bawlf announced yesterday. A home-and-home schedule of six games for the varsity and freshman teams has been arranged by the students with Syracuse, Hobart and Colgate. The varsity also is booked to play at Yale and Princeton. The "Jayvees" will meet Syracuse on a home-and-home basis. Seventy-six candidates answered the first practice call this week.

Babe Ruth Enters Hole-in-One Club

By the Associated Press

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 3

BABE RUTH walked up to the third hole on the Pasadena golf course yesterday, aimed at the green 135 yards away with a No. 2 iron and promptly entered the dream organization of all golfers, the hole-in-one club.

Ruth was playing with Frank A. Willard, artist, of Tampa and Chicago, against Lloyd Gullickson, professional at Pasadena, and Billy de Beck, the cartoonist. When he found the ball in the cup he began a war dance.

"Everybody in the world will know about that tomorrow," he said, as he picked up the ball and put it in his pocket.

Five-Game Battle Won by W. K. Rice

Sonneborn and Ablowich Only Other Winners in U. S. Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—Only three matches were completed in the United States Class A amateur squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club tournament, as several more were held up due to the participation of players in the play of the Class B championship, still in progress. All of these were between minor players, as the seeded players and most of those in Class A received byes in the draw.

Willard K. Rice of the Harvard Club, had a hard battle to defeat W. W. Stokes Jr. of the Yale Club, still in the Class B ranks, coming from behind after losing the first two games, to win at 14—18, 15—18, 15—7, 15—1, 15—10.

Lawrence H. Sonneborn of the Yale Club, scored the second victory of the day, over Henry A. Haines, Squash Club, who took a day off from his play in the Class B championship, on his home club courts, where he is a quarterfinalist. The score was 9—15, 15—9, 15—4, 18—13.

The hardest battle of all, which lasted more than two hours, resulted in a victory for Harold Ablowich of the City Athletic Club, who has been on the edge of Class A for several years, but never got in, over A. Hunt Marckwald Jr., Short Hills Club, also still in Class B, who made such a fine showing in the New Jersey championships, but has slipped since that time. This went to five games of long rallies, scored at 15—12, 8—15, 12—15, 15—10, 18—13.

The balance of the first round is scheduled for today and tomorrow, with the seeded stars getting into the play on Saturday, for the most part. The summary:

United States Class A Squash Tennis Championship

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 14—18, 15—18, 15—7, 15—1, 15—10.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated H. A. Haines, Squash Club, 9—15, 15—9, 15—4, 18—13.

Harold Ablowich, City Athletic Club, defeated A. Hunt Marckwald Jr., Short Hills Club, 15—12, 8—15, 12—15, 15—10, 18—13.

Mrs. Hurd, Helen Hicks In Bermuda Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 3 (AP)—Two players from the United States, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia and Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., 1931 United States women's champion, again recorded overwhelming victories yesterday to reach the semifinal round of the Bermuda women's golf championship at the Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club.

Mrs. Hurd, the qualifying medalist, played about the best golf of the day to defeat Jane Evans of Boston 8 and 7. Miss Hicks trounced Mrs. Eldon Trimingham of Bermuda, 6 and 5. The Philadelphia veteran carded a 38 for the first nine holes of the Riddell's Bay course, despite a strong northwest wind.

Martha P. Brewer of Weston, Mass., and Sally Kennedy of Toronto won the other semifinal brackets. In one of the day's best matches, Miss Brewer eliminated Nancy Pearman of Bermuda, runnerup in the Belmont Manor Country Club championship last week, 2 up. Miss Kennedy defeated Miss D. Richards, 5 and 4.

In the semifinals, Mrs. Hurd meets Miss Brewer and Miss Hicks faces Miss Kennedy.

To Race in Italian Regatta

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—The United States will be represented in the international motorboat regatta at Lake Garda on the Italian Riviera this spring. Announcement of this was made here yesterday when Capt. John Wanamaker of this city and Philadelphia stated that he had accepted the invitation of Count Teofilo Rossi di Montelera to take part. Captain Wanamaker plans to enter his Gold Cup hydroplane Louisa in the 25-mile race which will take place May 24. George H. Townsend, president of the American Power Boat Association, has been named as alternate driver.

College Basketball Results

Akron 43, Baldwin-Wallace 25.
Fort Hayes State 29, Kansas Wesleyan 25.
Haskell 24, Ottawa 21.
Illinois College 45, Eureka 31.
Indiana S. T. 24, Evansville 28.
LaCrosse T. 32, Milwaukee T. 23.
Marquette 26, Northwestern 24.
Monmouth 26, Cornell 22.
Nebraska Wesleyan 33, Cotner 24.
Tennessee Tech 31, Millsaps 29.
Valparaiso 32, St. Viator 29.
Wesleyan 28, Trinity 22.
Wooster 54, Muskingum 36.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., March 3—Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, captain of the United States team in the recent international match at Sleepy Hollow and seeded No. 1 in the tournament, defeated Margaret Anderson of Plainfield, N. J., in the final round of the Racquet & Swimming Club tournament here yesterday, 18—13, 15—17, 18—15, 18—13. Mrs. W. F. Howe of Weston, Mass., won the cup last year. In 1929 and 1931 it was won by Aureen Boyden, while in 1930 it was won by Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass.

Victoria Scores Nine Runs

MELBOURNE, Vic., March 3 (AP)—The English test match team which recently defeated Australia 4 matches out of 5 to win back the coveted "ashes," symbol of world cricket supremacy, today began an exhibition game against Victoria and scored 321 runs for its first innings. Victoria had scored nine runs for two wickets when stumps were pulled for the day.

Sutter Captures Bermuda Singles

Misses Hilleary and Rice Win the Doubles Tennis Championship

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 3 (AP)—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, United States intercollegiate tennis champion, yesterday won the men's singles title in the Bermuda championships, defeating Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., 6—2, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2. Sutter succeeds Fred J. Perry, English Davis Cup player, who did not defend the title this year.

Virginia B. Rice of Boston and Virginia E. Hilleary of Philadelphia, winner and runnerup, respectively, in the women's singles which was decided Wednesday, captured the women's doubles title from the Boston-New York team of Mrs. Harry C. Brunie and Florence S. LeBoutillier, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2. In the first half of the match the losers played the better tennis but Miss LeBoutillier's lack of doubles strategy and Mrs. Brunie's loss of consistent form cost them the match.

The semifinal matches of the mixed doubles, left unfinished Tuesday when rain interrupted the play, were finished yesterday to pave the way for the completion of the tournament. Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda, and Mangin and Miss Hilleary and Sutter won their way into the last round, each winning an unfinished third set. Miss Hutchings and Mangin defeated Mr. and Mrs. Brunie, 6—1, 2—6, 7—5, while Miss Hilleary and Sutter eliminated Miss Rice and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3. Miss Hutchings is the only Bermuda player to reach the final of any event.

Sutter and Lott face Mangin and Berkeley Bell of New York in the men's doubles final.

Kemble Advances In 'B' Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—Edwin L. Kemble, Bayside Tennis Club, the undisturbed winner of the Class C squash tennis championship last Monday, proved that his victory there was not a surprise, by continuing his career toward the Class B championship at the expense of William E. Coyle of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeating the second seeded player to enter the quarterfinal round, in straight games, 15—7, 15—8.

The other three matches scheduled for yesterday at the Squash Club, all in the third round, went as expected, though M. D. Grant of the New York Athletic Club, carried his clubmate, Sefton Tranter Jr. to three games. The round will be completed when Charles R. Ince, Columbia University Club, the leading favorite, returns from out of town to encounter Julian M. Cowen, o. the City A. C., runner-up for the Class C championship.

United States Class B Squash Tennis Championship—Third Round

J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated B. M. Shanley, Essex Club, 15—4, 15—8.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A. H. C., defeated F. S. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, 15—8, 15—6.

E. L. Kemble, Bayside T. C., defeated W. E. Coyle, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—7, 15—8.

Sefton Tranter Jr., N. Y. A. C., defeated M. D. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 11—15, 15—9, 15—10.

Montclair A. C. Stars Reach Title Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—The last of the collegiate stars of Class B squash racquets was swept into the discard yesterday, and a pair of young players from Montclair Athletic Club, Conway Hoffman, and Willard W. Cole Jr., will fight out the final round tomorrow in the metropolitan Class B squash racquets championship. Phil W. Bunnell, former Yale football star, was the last to go, as Hoffman put him out in straight games, 15—11, 15—10, 15—9.

Hoffman has been trying for the honor for several years, but this is the first time he has reached the finals. Cole is entirely a newcomer, and his victory over the veteran Murray Vernon, former handball star, who retired from that sport undefeated, was closely fought all the way, until the final game when Vernon, whose success has been one of the sensations of the tournament, was forced to ease off a bit under the well-placed shots of the New Jersey player. The score of this match was 11—15, 15—10, 15—13, 15—8.

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class B Singles Championship—Semifinal Round

Conway Hoffman, Montclair A. C., defeated P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—10, 15—9.

Willard W. Cole Jr., Montclair A. C., defeated Murray Vernon, Greenwich C. C., 11—15, 15—10, 15—13, 15—8.

Favorites Lose In Florida Golf Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 3—The Mrs. W. R. Kenan Jr. Cup is to have a new holder during the coming 12 months as the result of Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., being defeated in the second round of match play in the Florida East Coast women's golf championship tournament on the St. Augustine Links, yesterday, by Frances Williams of Allentown, Penna., 4 and 3. As Miss Orcutt had won the trophy in 1931 and 1932, all she needed was victory this year to take permanent possession of the cup; but Miss Williams gave a fine exhibition of golf and the favorite could not match it. Miss Williams had a medal card of 39 for the first nine holes, giving her a lead of 4 up. She took the tenth, halved the eleventh, won the twelfth, lost the thirteenth and fourteenth and won the match by halving the fifteenth.

Two other startling surprises in this round were the defeat of Diana Fishwick, present English and former British champion, at the hands of Barbara Pyman of Wales, 4 and 2, and the defeat of Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Western champion, by Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee, 3 and 2. Kathleen Garnham of England, winner of the qualifying round gold medal, was the only favorite to win and she defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., 1 up.

Miss Fishwick was not playing her best golf in her match with Miss Pyman, especially on the first six holes, at which point she was 4 down. After halving the seventh in 5's, her game began to pick up and by winning the eighth, ninth and tenth she became only 1 down; but after halving the next two, Miss Pyman won the next two in 4's against 5's and took the match at the sixteenth with a fine 3. Miss Hadley won the first hole of her match with Mrs. Hill and finished the first nine 1 up. By winning the tenth and eleventh Mrs. Hill became 1 up; but Miss Hadfield squared the match at the twelfth, and after halving the thirteenth, took the match by winning the next three holes, closing with a par 3 at the sixteenth. The summary:

Florida East Coast Women's Golf Championship—Second Round

Kathleen Garnham, England, defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., 1 up.

Barbara Pyman, Wales, defeated Diana Fishwick, England, 4 and 2.

Frances Williams, Allentown, Penna., defeated Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., 4 and 3.

Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, defeated Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, 3 and 2.

Badminton Titles Return to Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Four out of five national titles came back from England to Ireland in the annual open badminton championships decided here recently. Twelve months previously English players made a clean sweep of all these competitions, but the only invader who defended 1932 honors was Mrs. R. J. Horsley. She was again successful in the women's doubles, her partner being not Mrs. H. S. Uber as last year, but Miss O. Wilson, the finest Irish girl player of the present time. This Anglo-Irish alliance proved too strong for Miss Rankin and Miss Alison, who lost the final match at a score of 6—15, 11—15. Miss Wilson took the women's singles, also, the score in her deciding contest, with Miss Good being 13—11, 11—5.

W. Hamilton, who lost the men's championship to R. M. White, England, last year, made a splendid "comeback" and repeated his victories of 1929, 1930 and 1931. The issue rested between W. Hamilton and his brother Arthur, and their match ended at a score of 15—10, 15—10. The Hamiltons joined forces for the men's doubles, but they were defeated in the final by J. L. Rankin and T. H. Boyle, a renowned North of Ireland pair. The score was 15—8, 1—15, 15—9. Some of the best play of the meeting was reserved for the mixed doubles, in the final of which Rankin and Miss Hamilton beat Arthur Hamilton and Miss Stewart, 15—7, 13—15, 15—12. In an international match played during the championships, Ireland gained five victories to Scotland's four, a result which is a tribute, incidentally, to the great advance of badminton in Scotland.

HOCKEY NOTES

TODAY in major-league hockey it is considered something of an accomplishment and hardship for a player to stay on the ice without relief or substitution for 60 minutes. In the old days, of course, it was a commonplace affair, and the most remarkable of the recent "iron-man" type of hockey took place in the N. H. L. final playoff in 1924, the season before the Bruins entered hockey.

That season Canadiens and Ottawa played a two-game final series for the N. H. L. title. Canadiens triumphed and played both games without substitution. Ottawa played the first of the two games with only one substitute—King Clancy. Clancy spared for Fred Hichman and helped out on the forward line at times. In the second game in Ottawa the Senators used more players. Canadiens won the first game in Montreal, 1 to 0, and the second in Ottawa, 4 to 2. The summary of the first game follows:

At Montreal, March 8, 1924

Canadiens		Ottawa
Joliat, lw	rw,	Broadbent
Morenz, c	c,	Nighbor
W. Boucher, rw	lw,	Denneny
S. Cleghorn, ld	rd,	Hitchman, Clancy
Coutu, rd	ld,	G. Boucher
Vezina, g	g,	Benedict

Score—Canadiens 1, Ottawa 0. Goals—Morenz for Canadiens. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Dr. W. J. Laflamme. Time—Three 20m. periods.

This was the first season of professional hockey for Morenz, but his fame was well under way, and besides scoring the only goal in the above affair, he talked two of the four in the next game at Ottawa, a summary of which follows:

At Ottawa, March 11, 1924

Canadiens		Ottawa
Joliat, lw	rw,	Broadbent, Finnigan
Morenz, c	c,	Nighbor, Clancy
W. Boucher, rw	lw,	Denneny, Campbell
S. Cleghorn, ld	rd,	Hitchman, Clancy
Coutu, rd	ld,	G. Boucher
Vezina, g	g,	Benedict

Score—Canadiens 4, Ottawa 2. Goals—Morenz 2, W. Boucher, Joliat for Canadiens, Denneny 2 for Ottawa. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Dr. W. J. Laflamme. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Of the players in these two lineups of nine years ago, five are active players today, three are minor-league managers, and Denneny is present manager of Ottawa. The active players, and continuing as major leaguers, are Joliat, Morenz, Finnigan, Clancy and Hitchman. Billy Coutu is manager of Providence and George Boucher is manager of the Boston Cubs in the Can.-Am. League, while Frank Nighbor is pilot of the Buffalo Bisons in the International League.

Rubber Bowling Greens

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It will come as glad news to bowlers—of whom there are about four millions in Britain—that a well-known rubber company is experimenting successfully with an artificial "green." There is every hope in the near future the invention will be available for the continuation throughout the year of the ancient game of bowls. At present, this pastime can be enjoyed only during the spring and summer months, after which the bowler reluctantly packs away his "woods" for the close season, until the turf is fit for play again. The manufacture of synthetic "greens," for indoor use, opens up the prospect of winter play, so that no man's hand need lose its cunning between one campaign and the next. The rubber "greens" consist of strips vulcanized together, and it is contended that they preserve all the game's intricacies. When summer comes, these winter substitutes for turf can be rolled up, just like matting, and placed in storage.

Favorites Win at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, March 3 (AP)—Favorites scored easy victories yesterday in the first round of the second annual carnival invitation golf tournament at the New Orleans Country Club. Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas, medalist, eliminated a fellow Texan, Gaston Peek of Galveston, 4 and 3, and Johnny Dawson of Chicago, defending champion, had a light workout in disposing of Harry Rainold of New Orleans, 7 and 6. Gene Vinson of Meridian, Miss., defeated Joseph Haspel Jr. of New Orleans, 8 and 7. J. R. Robinson of Wichita, Kan., sprung a surprise by defeating Hickman Greene of Baton Rouge, 5 and 3.

Ski-Jumping by Floodlight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—A ski-jumping competition by floodlight, believed to be the first of its kind in the world, was promoted recently by the Oslo Ski Club on the Midtstu slopes outside Oslo. A wonderfully clear full moon beautified the landscape, and from the valley the twinkling lights of Oslo added a picturesque touch. The skiing was very successful and only 18 of the 134 jumps involved a fall. The longest jump was 52 meters, by Kari Bull. "It is as good to jump in electric light as in daylight," was the expressed judgment of the ski-runners.

Collins Leaves for Sarasota

Eddie Collins, part owner, vice-president and general manager of the Boston Red Sox, left for the club's training camp at Sarasota, Fla., today.

Canadiens Tie For Third Place

Defeat Toronto Again as Chicago and Detroit Win Contests

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	21	8	13	98	83	50
Rangers	20	7	13	110	85	47
Boston	19	6	15	101	77	44
Chicago	15	10	16	71	80	40

Canadian Division

Toronto	21	5	14	98	86	47
Montreal	17	6	16	103	91	40
Americans	12	10	18	73	94	34
Canadiens	13	4	21	80	102	34
Ottawa	9	8	23	70	106	26

Results March 2

Detroit 3, Ottawa 2.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 3.
Chicago 3, Americans 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 3—The Canadiens drew up into a tie for third place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the champion Toronto Maple Leafs last night for the third straight time, 4 to 3, in a rough and strenuous game in which the locals were aided by penalties to the visitors. Jackson became the leading goal scorer in the league by beating Hainsworth twice in the first period, but the Canadiens came back with one goal in the first and another in the second to tie the score. In the third, Larochelle put the Habitants in front, and then Joliat broke away from a sustained Toronto attack and went unmolested to beat Chabot. The visitors pressed strongly and scored within a minute or so of the end of the game.

The game was one of the most exciting of the season in Montreal and the losers had more shots on goal, but could not hold their early lead against the Canadiens' extra man power. Jackson and Joliat, with two goals and an assist each, were the scoring leaders.

Canadiens		Toronto
Joliat, G. Mantha, Hart, lw		
	rw, Conacher, Bailey, Downie	
Morenz, Lepine, c	c,	Primeau, Thoms, Blair
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux, rw		
	lw,	Jackson, Cotton, Gracie
Carson, Bourgault, ld	rd,	Day, Chabey
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd	ld,	Levinsky, Horner
Hainsworth, g	g,	Chabot

Score—Canadiens 4, Toronto 3. Goals—Joliat 2, Larochelle and Morenz for Canadiens; Jackson 2, and Gracie for Toronto. Assists—Joliat, Morenz, G. Mantha and Gagnon for Canadiens; Conacher, Primeau and Jackson for Toronto. Officials—C. A. Mallinson, Montreal; and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 3—The Detroit Red Wings increased their margin over the New York Rangers, in the struggle for first place in the National League's American section, to three points by defeating the Ottawa Senators here last night, 3 to 2, in an exciting and strenuous game. The winners showed a clever attack and they played a strong defensive game in protecting their early lead, but two of their three goals were tinged with "luck."

Aurie scored the first goal of the game a minute after the start and the visitors led by 2 to 0 at the start of the second period during which the Senators scored the only goal. Detroit increased its margin early in the third and held off a strong Ottawa attack until near the end. Detroit made few combined efforts to score in the third, concentrating on the defense and lifting the puck down the ice to relieve the pressure.

Detroit		Ottawa
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, Moffatt, lw		
	rw, Finnigan, Forslund, D. Roche	
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, c		
	c, Weiland, Howe, Cox, McInenly	
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw		
	lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche	
Evans, Buswell, ld	rd,	Shields, Burke
Young, Gallagher, rd	ld,	Burke, Rockburn
Roach, g	g,	Beveridge

Score—Detroit 3, Ottawa 2. Goals—Aurie, Goodfellow and Lewis for Detroit; Touhey and Howe for Ottawa. Assists—Lewis, Aurie and Voss for Detroit; Rockburn, Forslund, Howe, McInenly, Kilrea for Ottawa. Officials—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal, and Vic Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 3—The Black Hawks kept in the running for the Stanley Cup playoffs by defeating the New York Americans, 3 to 2, in a National Hockey League game here last night. Scoring talent was distributed, and Charles Gardiner, Chicago goalie, put up one of his best games of the season. He made 43 stops against 35 for Worters, the visiting netman.

In less than two minutes of the opening period, the Americans scored on a combination of Sheppard and Himes, the former getting the goal. Thompson of Chicago shortly replied when Couture gave him a good pass. After 11 minutes the Hawks seized a lead on the goal made by Romnes, aided by Abel. There were no scores or penalties in the second period.

Gottselig made it safe for Chicago, sending home a pass from March, after two and a half minutes of the third period. Four minutes later Martin and Regan teamed up for the Americans, and the last 15 minutes it was an even battle.

Chicago		Americans
Gottselig, McFadyen, Thompson, lw		
	rw, Wasslie, Kuhn, Martin	
Romnes, MacKenzie, Cook, c		
	c, Himes, Burke, Dutkowski	
March, Jenkins, Couture, rw		
	lw, Sheppard, Klein, McVeigh	
Graham, Burch, ld	rd,	Dutton, Regan
Abel, Coulter, rd	ld,	Brydge, Ayres
Gardiner, g	g,	Worters

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 3, New York Americans 2. Goals—Thompson, Romnes and Gottselig for Chicago; Sheppard and Martin for New York. Assists—Couture, Abel and March for Chicago; Himes and Regan for New York. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. J. Marks, Chicago. Time—20m. periods.

Finney Defeats Platt, 1 Up

PINEHURST, N. C., March 3 (AP)—Robert Finney (Yale '23) of Short Hills, N. J., who pitched for the Yale baseball team 10 years ago, blossomed out as a golf star yesterday by defeating J. Wood Platt, veteran Philadelphia player, 1 up in the 19-hole final of the annual Pinehurst spring tournament. Two down at the turn as Platt shot a 36 going out, Finney staged a fine comeback to square the match on the eighteenth hole and win out with a birdie 3 on the extra hole. Finney had a medal score of 39—39—78 for the 18 holes against Platt's 36—41—77.

Hyde vs. Goss in Final

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 3 (AP)—William H. Hyde of Ridgeway, Penna., will meet Leo Goss, Bedford, Penna., in the finals of the annual Palm Beach golf championship play here. Hyde yesterday turned in the most surprising upset in a tournament where upsets have been the rule by defeating Jack B. Rverson, Cooperstown (N. Y.) medalist and the only remaining principal favorite of the tournament, by a 4-and-3 score. Goss won his way to the finals by a 6-and-4 victory over W. L. Carey of New York. The finals will be over the 36-hole route.

College Swimming Result

Dartmouth 41, Brown 30.

Britain Faces Three-Forked War Debt Road

Economic Experts Favor Scaling Down as Best Course for All

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government in dealing with its war debt difficulties has considered three possible courses of action and has chosen the most arduous for reasons of which the majority of its economists approve.

Its simplest way out—default—was advocated at the National Liberal Club in London by Sir Walter Layton, economist. The British Government rejected this at least for the present as incompatible with its traditions of financial rectitude.

The next plan was to continue payments regardless of results, allowing the international value of sterling to fall as far as such a proceeding might necessitate.

The Midland Bank, one of England's five great financial institutions, pointed out not only that such a course was feasible but that payment might be continued almost indefinitely as long as a substantial number of the more important countries remained off the gold standard. The reason given was that gold had become available for this purpose largely owing to the fall in demand for it for currency purposes.

The Midland Bank's argument was strengthened by reports in London that a considerable portion of the £175,000,000 set aside by the British Government for exchange equalization purposes had become converted into dollars in the course of its use by the Bank of England to reduce sudden ups and downs in the relations between sterling and gold. Sources from which payment could be continued at least for the time being were thus available.

The course found considerable support. British traders generally favored a falling sterling exchange as tending to divert to Britain business hitherto centering in gold-using countries. Industrialists saw in it an easy way to readjustment of wages in their own favor, besides the redressing of a hitherto continually appreciating burden of interest charges upon borrowed capital.

The Government, however, rejected the course proposed. Inflation, it was held, might produce an uncontrollable flight from sterling. Return to the gold standard, which the experts favored, might have had to be indefinitely postponed.

The dollars accumulated in the Exchange Equalization Fund might be wanted another day to repulse speculative raids upon the pound. To allow them to be used in paying war-debt interest might leave the British medium of exchange dangerously open to attack. Fluctuations in sterling values might be indefinitely accentuated. Britain's ability to keep itself supplied with necessary raw materials might be impaired.

For these reasons the British Government turned to the only other course open to it. The success of this course depends upon persuading the nations of the world to change fundamental economic theories in which they have hitherto acted.

The United States taxpayer has to be convinced that the only way to put an end to six-cent cotton and 40-cent wheat and to sell such produce at a reasonable price, is to write off the greater portion of the debts owed to him by his overseas customers.

The world at large including the United States has to be made to see that even this will not suffice by itself to restore prosperity, but that existing tariffs, quotas and currency restrictions must be modified besides. An overwhelming consensus of British expert opinion supports the contention that this course would be to the utmost advantage of everybody.

If it succeeds, then restoration of world prosperity may be accomplished. If it fails, Britain may be driven to resort to one or both of the courses it has hitherto rejected. But repudiation and inflation—despite what has been said upon their behalf—are both still so objectionable in the eyes of the ordinary Englishman that neither can be adopted otherwise than as a very last resource.

Wesleyan Elects Bartlett

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 3 (AP)—Edwin D. Bartlett '34 of Guilford, Conn., was elected captain last night of the Wesleyan University wrestling team. He wrestles in the unlimited class, and is a football letterman.

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duced rates, plus the pick-up in some allowing for 6½ hours in the air and two hours or less on the ground at each end, according to the air company. This is approximately one-half of the fast train time, without allowing for other time consumed in ordinary express shipments.

Oils Brought £30; Are Worth £5000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—When Mr. Penfold Hyland, a wealthy Sydney merchant, made a straight-out bid of £30 in a city auction room for four small oil paintings in tarnished frames and covered with the dust of ages the bargain hunters of the mart laughed at his prodigality and the auctioneer gasped. But Mr. Hyland knew what he was doing. The four have been assessed by experts as worth not less than £5000.

Each was an original by the famous English artist, J. M. W. Turner, whose works hang in practically every English and continental art gallery of note. These masterpieces found their way into the auction mart from the dusty lumber room of a very old estate, that of a Dr. Wright, which was sold recently following the resumption of his property for the purpose of the underground railway being constructed in Sydney.

Turner had a habit of working his palette knife as a brush in putting raised and bizarre paint effects into his canvases, and it was this peculiarity which caught the eye of Mr. Hyland.

Electors Posted By Representative

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Miss Eleanor Rathbone has just laid claim to be called the most conscientious of the 615 British members of Parliament. She volunteered "a personal account of her stewardship" to her constituents—the Combined English Universities.

Miss Rathbone was troubled for some time because her constituents, once they had elected her, had little or no opportunity of knowing how she was conducting herself on their behalf.

Unlike an ordinary constituency which is able to summon its representative, the Combined English Universities constituency is scattered all over England and has no hope of administering concerted blame—or praise. Therefore, Miss Rathbone conceived the plan of sending out periodical accounts of her actions to each one of her graduate electors.

English Coxswain Wins Medal Twice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CROMER, Eng.—The silver medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was presented to Coxswain Henry G. Blogg, and the thanks of the institution, printed on vellum, were awarded to each member of the Cromer lifeboat crew for rescuing 30 men from an Italian vessel, which was wrecked on the Haisboro' Sands.

Coxswain Blogg has been given the Royal medal twice. He also received the silver medal of the Canine Defense League for rescuing a dog from the wrecked vessel. Mr. Blogg has been coxswain at Cromer for 24 years, during which time he has put out in the lifeboat 148 times and has helped to rescue 298.

Carload Rates Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas — Application of three railroads for permission to establish carload rates on cotton shipments from interior points to the Gulf ports of Galveston, Houston and Texas City has been denied by the Texas Railroad Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Unemployment Aids Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Delinquency and crime, as a result of unemployment, is a fact which cannot be ignored by the community

Roumania Faces Martial Law At Time of Unrest

Party Which Championed Liberty Adopts Rôle of Dictatorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Reintroduction of martial law in Roumania is considered by practically the whole of public opinion as a grave step.

From shortly after the end of the World War until the overthrow of the Liberal Party in 1928, martial law prevailed in several Roumanian provinces, along most of its borders, and in the larger cities, including Bucharest. This placed almost the whole public administration of the country in the hands of the army, and enabled every government to exercise a dictatorship over expression of opinions.

Meetings were often forbidden, public demonstrations prohibited, newspapers were not infrequently confiscated and constantly kept under the menace of censorship. Military courts dealt, often in a summary manner, with persons and groups opposed to the government of the day.

So great was the feeling of revolt against this humiliating measure that the abolition of martial law became one of the main slogans of the National-Peasant Party, then leading the opposition. When the National-Peasant Party, under Dr. Juliu Maniu, came to power, its first act was to abolish martial law. It is maintained that Dr. Maniu's régime was the freest the Roumanians have experienced.

Now, however, this same party, this "democratic champion of the masses" is reëstablishing martial law. The step is taken because disorder is threatening Roumania. The time for the payment of many long-postponed accounts appears to be near.

The forces of discouragement and desperation, of protest and rebellion, are coming to expression. They are encouraged by well-organized Communists, by extreme nationalists, by politicians, by visionaries with a tendency toward martyrdom, and by people whose salaries have repeatedly been lowered and irregularly paid. Utterly disunited in plans and projects, they are united in rebellion, and are in a mood to make hard demands.

War Costs Still Go On, Australians Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Concluded 14 years ago, the great war is still costing Australia one-third of her entire federal revenue. War expenditure by the Commonwealth is £400,000 a week and, by the end of 1932, the war had cost Australia £770,000,000. Of this amount, £303,000,000 was spent between 1914 and 1919, and £467,000,000 between 1919 and 1932.

Australia has paid out more than £110,000,000 in war pensions during the last 15 years, in addition to an enormous repatriation expenditure. The war interest bill amounts to nearly £300,000,000. Slightly more than half of Australia's war expenditure has been financed out of revenue. The outlay from war loan funds has been £373,000,000, including £27,000,000 distributed in war gratuity bonds.

In 1932-33, Australia spent £21,405,000 on charges arising out of the war, made up of £8,880,000 in pensions and £12,552,000 in interest and sinking fund charges. The outlay during the previous financial year was £29,505,000.

Australian Fliers Make Gold Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus. — Returning from a six days' aerial tour of gold-bearing areas in Central Australia, Mr. Keith Farmer and Mr. Errol Coote said, provided an efficient ground organization backed it up, important results might be achieved. The planes surveyed 6000 miles of country, and two large sections had been marked out for concentration by a land party.

The area inspected is out toward the Western Australia border between the Livesey and Rawlinson ranges, the gold potentialities of which have attracted numerous expeditions over a long period of years.

Each day the plane left the ground at 3 a. m. and flew over a different section. It was much too hot to do any day flying.

The natives were found friendly and the fliers were amazed at their splendid stature. They were in their wild state, knew no English and happy as children. Altogether about 500 aborigines were seen, and nearly half of them were children. In their dealings they showed scrupulous honesty and once confidence had been established with the visitors, the natives indicated that they desired to be named in English fashion.

Curtius Sees U. S. Controlling Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The next great problem before the United States is a decision upon how far the Government will influence and control private enterprises, in the opinion of Dr. Julius Curtius, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has just returned to Berlin after an extensive American tour.

Speaking before the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, Dr. Curtius pictured the United States as further along the road to "planned economy" than many observers were ready to admit. He anticipated that the policy of the new administration would carry the United States even further along the line of government intervention in business and operation of important utilities. American agricultural subsidies, Dr. Curtius declared, have laid the basis for an economic order which can be progressively converted into a planned economy.

Story of 'Trader Horn of the Arctic' Attested Against Critics' Skepticism

Off For the Arctic

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JAN WELZL

Welzl Became Chieftain of Natives on New Siberian Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—When Mr. Jan Welzl's "Thirty Years in the Golden North" was published in the United States last summer, not only the genuineness of the author's narrative, but also the very existence of Mr. Welzl were seriously challenged by American literary critics.

Some experts declared that much of the material in the book was splendid reading but not actual fact. One critic even went so far as to congratulate Mr. Karel Čapek, Czech dramatist, who wrote a preface for the English edition of the book, upon the excellent way in which he had "fooled the Anglo-Saxon world."

That Mr. Welzl actually existed when "Thirty Years in the Golden North" was written a few years ago is beyond doubt to many people in central Europe, the Monitor correspondent among them, who saw Mr. Welzl during his sojourn here. That Mr. Welzl was still active was also proved a few weeks ago by a letter sent from Dawson City, in the Yukon, to some friends in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Welzl may well be called the "Trader Horn" of the Arctic Circle. Like that other adventurer, he set out as a young man to seek his fortune abroad. But unlike Mr. Aloysius Horn, who found adventure in west central Africa, Mr. Welzl went to Russia, working first as a locksmith and mechanic on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Later he penetrated into central Siberia, and then north along the River Lena until he reached the Arctic Ocean.

During his wanderings he maintained himself by his ingenuity as a locksmith, general handy-man, and as a fur trader. Later he settled on the New Siberian Islands, well within the Arctic Circle. There he won the confidence of the natives and became both a fur trader in a big way of business and a tribal chieftain.

Fresh information has come to light tending to substantiate many particulars in Mr. Welzl's narrative, hitherto suspected by the critics. His statement, for example, that the New Siberian Islands, within the Arctic Circle, were inhabited by natives, had been denied by some critics.

This is now corroborated by the reports of Pengin, a Russian explorer, who led an expedition to these islands in search of mammoth tusks and was forced to remain there two years, having been cut off by ice.

Pengin's description of this region in which Mr. Welzl spent 30 years as trader and chieftain corresponds very closely to that given by the Czechoslovak wanderer. Pengin also refers to the natives, and a German newspaper publishes eight pictures taken by members of this expedition.

Scots Request Investigation Of Home Rule

Scottish Committee Urges Royal Group to Study Whole Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—A request for a royal commission to consider the whole question of home rule for Scotland, or some other measure of reform of the present system of government, has been made by the convention of Royal Burghs Annual Committee.

This body has the weight of tradition behind it, for in 1707 the predecessors of the present committee voted for the union between England and Scotland.

A resolution has been passed by the committee unanimously calling for immediate public inquiry, in order to bring the present unsatisfactory state of affairs to an end. Full cognizance has been taken of the opinions expressed publicly, both on the platform and through the press.

The commission will be asked to inquire into specific phases of the controversy, and to hear evidence on the grievances advanced as to the unsatisfactory nature of Scottish legislation and administration, and the practice of applying English acts to Scotland without considering the effect on the laws of Scotland.

It will also be expected to report on the financial relationship between England and Scotland, and if possible to show the proportion of Imperial taxation, which can fairly be claimed as payable by Scotland under various heads, as well as report on expenditure on roads, housing and other national services.

The question of Parliament granting self-government or parliamentary devolution to Scotland—with legislative powers, including powers of taxation or otherwise—together with the constitution of any body proposed, will be the main consideration of the commission. In the event of an inquiry commission being of opinion that self-government or parliamentary devolution would not be beneficial to Scotland as a whole, it would indicate an alternative to end the present grievances.

Australia University Sends Work Queries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—With approval of the Convocation of the University of Western Australia, a subcommittee has addressed questionnaires to leading commercial and industrial firms in the State regarding employment of graduates.

The information obtained in the replies to the questionnaire will be of value in advising some of the ablest students desirous of taking professional degrees to turn their attention to an arts or commerce degree and so venture forth after obtaining it into the commercial world.

If the university authorities were made aware of the fact that openings would be available in business establishments each year this would be of great assistance to them in advising these students, the committee believes.

New Records Are Released

* * *

Variety and Two Unique Features Noted In Latest American and European Offerings

Monthly Disk Makers Review

American Releases

Vocal

Brahms: Lieder, sung by Rose Bampton, contralto, and Conrad Thibault, baritone, Wilfred Pelletier, accompanist. Two 10-inch and three 12-inch Victor records in album. A timely group of songs gauged to the Brahms centenary festivals being held world-wide. Beautifully done by these singers, two students of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. Miss Bampton is also one of the newest Metropolitan Opera singers.

Celeste Aida-Aida (Verdi) and Je Crois Entendre Encore; from Les Pecheurs de Perles (The Pearl Fishers) (Bizet), sung by Enrico Caruso, tenor, with orchestra conducted by Nathaniel Shilkret. Victor 12-inch record. See below.

La Donna e mobile, from Rigoletto (Verdi), and **O Sole Mio (di Capua)**, sung by Enrico Caruso, tenor, with orchestra conducted by Nathaniel Shilkret. Victor 10-inch record. These new Caruso records with "renewed" orchestral background are interesting historical material but are not so good as the first record we discussed some months ago.

If I Am Dreaming, from "The Dubarry," sung by Richard Crooks, tenor, and **Without Your Love, from "The Dubarry,"** sung by Grace Moore, soprano, and Richard Crooks, tenor. Victor record. The music much better than the play, makes a good romantic record.

Orchestral

Night on the Bare Mountain (Moussorgsky), played by the London Symphony Orchestra, Albert Coates, conductor. Two sides Victor 12-inch record. Good music as well as descriptive.

Land of Smiles (Lehar), played by Symphony Orchestra, E. Rower, conductor. Victor 12-inch Black Seal record. For your file of musical shows.

Piano

Three Chinese Pieces: Flirtation in a Chinese Garden; Rush Hour in Hong Kong; A Shanghai Tragedy (Chasins). Abram Chasins, composer-pianist. Victor 10-inch Red Seal record. An excellent record.

Popular Instrumental

Bolero (Ravel), and La Seduccion-Tango (Nocati). Nathaniel Shilkret and his Victor Orchestra. Victor 10-inch record. Fair but rather "jazzed up."

Talking

It Happened in Moscow, and It Happened in Seville, actual experiences related by Tom Terriss, the Vagabond Director. Victor 12-inch record. A most unusual record. Mr. Terriss's ability at descriptive adventuring is notable and the effects he gains worth noting.

European Releases

Orchestral

Symphony, No. 4 (Tchaikovsky), played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Five H. M. V. records in album. Well done, though this work has never had high praise from the critics.

Symphony in D Minor (Franck), played by the Lamoureux Orchestra of Paris, Albert Wolff, conductor. Four Decca-polydor records. Lovers of this beautiful work get good value for 16s.

"Liebeslieder" Waltz (J. Strauss), played by Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. H. M. V. record. Beautifully played.

Siegfried's Journey to the Rhine (Wagner). British Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor. Columbia record. Tiepick of this month's Columbia records. It makes a good companion disk to the Siegfried Funeral Music issued by Columbia last year.

Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Ravel). Marguerite Long, pianist, and symphony orchestra, conducted by the composer, and **Pavane (Ravel)**. Three Columbia records. "Interesting" may be a fair criticism of this, but it is not beautiful.

Overture to "Frederica" (Lehar), New State Symphony Orchestra, and **Overture to "Tancredi" (Rossini)**, La Scala Theater Orchestra of Milan. Decca records. Both worth getting.

Instrumental

Ave Maria (Schubert-Wilhelmj) and **Tarentella (Wieniawski)**. Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. A. Balsam, accompanist. H. M. V. record. Yehudi shines better in the concerto which he recorded recently.

Nocturne in C Major (Chopin), and **Liebestraum, No. 3 (Liszt)**. Mark Hambourg, pianist. H. M. V. record. Played delightfully.

Scherzo in B Flat Minor (Chopin), Irene Scharrer, pianist. Columbia record. An artist who we wish would record oftener.

Vocal

The Heavens Are Telling and Achieved Is the Glorious Work, from Haydn's "Creation," sung by Royal Choral Society with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. H. M. V. record. An abridged version of two arias from the noted oratorio.

Jerusalem the Golden and Rock of Ages, sung by the Choir of St. Margaret's, Westminster. H. M. V. 10-inch record.

Voi che sapete, from Le Nozze di Figaro, and Die Entfuhring aus dem Sarail (Mozart), sung by Ria Ginster. H. M. V. record. Miss Ginster is a welcome newcomer to the gramophone and has a beautiful voice. The first is in Italian and the second aria in German. Both excellent.

Oh With the Motley, from Pagliacci, and Air from La Traviata (Verdi), Sydney Rayner, tenor. Decca record.

Miscellaneous

"The Song of the Lyre Bird." The lyre bird is known as Australia's greatest mimic. This record was actually recorded in the Sherbrooke forest in Victoria. It is truly wonderful to hear the various notes and sounds emitted from one throat while the noise of the rushing wind through the great blue gum trees acts as an accompanist in the background. Decca record.

King George's Broadcast Message to the Empire on Christmas Day, 1932. M. M. V. 10-inch record. Recorded at the time of the radiocast. The profits from the sale of this record went to the benefit of the blind.

Guatemala Assembly Opens

GUATEMALA CITY, March 3 (By U. P.) — President Jorge Ubico opened the new session of the National Assembly March 1.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

New York City

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WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES · HOME MAKING

Danish Fruit Soups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

DENMARK is noted for its fruit soups, which are served as a first course. These may be made from fresh or dried fruit, in many recipes fruit juice, preserve or jam is added. If fresh fruit is used the proportions are 1½ to 2 lbs. to 2 quarts of water; if dried fruit the quantities are ¾ to 1 lb. to 2 quarts of water. For 4 persons the whole should measure 2 quarts when ready to serve. Use 2 to 3 tablespoons of cornflour, rice flour, potato flour or sago flour for thickening.

Citronsuppe
(Lemon Soup)

Use
2 quarts water to
Rind of one lemon boiled together.
Take
2 tablespoons cornflour and
2 tablespoons butter or margarine. Mix cornflour with a little cold water. Add to liquid with the butter or margarine. Whip
2 egg yolks with the juice of
2 lemons. Whip whites of eggs and add to the yolks. Gradually put in the egg mixture, stirring well for each spoonful added. Serve with small macaroons or meringues. Serves four persons.

Hyldebaersuppe
(Elderberry Soup)

Use
½ lb. dried elderberries (or 1 lb. fresh). Soak the washed fruit in
1 pint water overnight. Next day add
1½ pints more water and boil. Strain and thicken with
1½ tablespoons potato flour. Sweeten with
¼ lb. sugar and add
3 apples which have been pared and quartered. When ready serve with small rusks or dried white bread. Serves four.

Kirsebaersuppe
(Cherry Soup)

Use
½ lb. dried cherries or 1 lb. fresh. Wash the dried fruit and put
3 quarts water to fruit and boil one hour. Mix
3 tablespoons potato flour with a little water and sweeten with
¼ lb. sugar and add.
¼ lb. sultanas (raisins).
Serve with rusks. Serves four.

Kaernemaelkssuppe
(Buttermilk Soup)

Take
3 tablespoons rice flour
2½ quarts of buttermilk. Mix rice flour with a little buttermilk. Add remainder of boiling buttermilk, with
¼ pound sugar. Add last
¼ pound washed sultana raisins and
1 tablespoon finely chopped almonds.
Serve with whipped cream. Serves six.

Sod suppe
(Sweet Soup)

Take
20 to 30 prunes. Cook in
3 quarts of water for half an hour, then allow to stand 2 or 3 hours to become soft. Heat again and add
1 pint fruit juice—currant, raspberry, rhubarb or plum. Also
2 tablespoons jam and the juice of
½ lemon. Serve with fresh rusks. Serves six.

Blaabaersuppe
(Blueberry Soup)

Take
3 pounds blueberries. Wash and cook in
3 quarts of water. When well boiled out, strain and add
2 tablespoons potato flour which has been mixed with a little cold water. Add
¼ pound sugar.
Serve with fresh rusks. Serves six

Æbler paa tørrede Æbler
(Apple soup from dried apples)

Take
¾ dried apples. Soak in water over night. Drain next day and cook in
2½ quarts of water. Set aside for 2 hours. Strain and add
3 tablespoons rice flour, mixed with a little water. Add
½ lb. sugar and
Rind of half a lemon. Whisk
3 or 4 yolks eggs with
1 tablespoon sugar till white. Add to the boiling soup one spoonful at a time, stirring all. Whipped cream (½ pint) or the whipped egg whites may be served on the top of soup. Serve with small squares of well baked bread. Serves six.

Aprikossuppe
(Apricot Soup)

Take
¼ lb. dried apricots. Wash and put in
1 quart of water overnight. Add
1 quart more and cook next day. Add
2 tablespoonfuls of potato flour, which has been mixed with a little water, also
¼ lb. sugar. Serves six.

The Recipes
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
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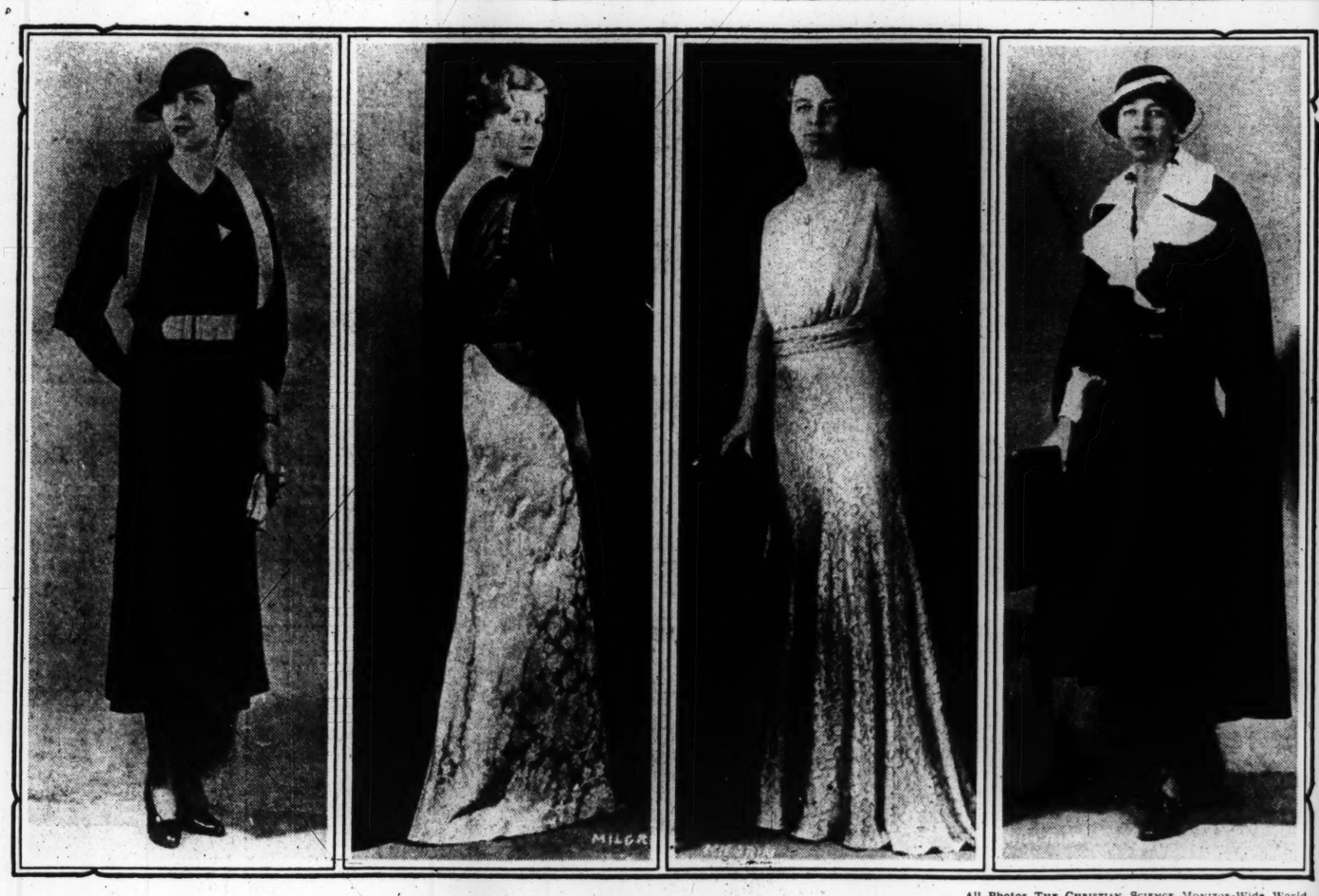

All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

HOW MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND HER DAUGHTER WILL LOOK AT INAUGURATION EVENTS

Two Street Costumes and Two Evening Gowns Destined to Be Worn at Historic Occasions and Designed by Sally Milgrim of New York.

AT THE left of the set of pictures above are two photographs of Mrs. Curtis B. Dall, daughter of President-Elect and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. In one Mrs. Dall is wearing the costume of marocain silk which she will wear for the inaugural ceremonies in Washington, March 4.

The frock is of Anna Blue, cut with the new trim straight skirt, belted at the normal waist, and features the short tight-below-the-elbow sleeves tucked into the armhole. The contrasting trimming is a fluting of soft Eleanor Blue grosgrain. Her matching turban, with the narrow pulled-down-in-front brim, is of a new straw cloth, and is edged with a tiny veil. The evening gown Mrs. Dall is wearing in the second photograph was designed for her to wear to the inaugural ball. It is of antique Chinese satin brocade that Mr. Roosevelt's aunt brought back from China over 50 years ago. It is slipper-heel length, with the high empire waist and low V décolleté outlined in red and white crystal jewel embroidery. Across her shoulders and forming the sash that trails in a slight train she wears a scarf of two-toned red chiffon.

The two remaining photographs show Mrs. Roosevelt in an evening gown and a street costume. The former, a "transformation" gown, is of silver blue lame and was designed to be worn at the inaugural ball. It is made with detachable sleeves and will therefore be worn on various formal afternoon occasions at the White House, the sleeves being inserted at such times. The smartness of this gown lies in its long molded, flowing lines. Sapphire clips relieve its utter simplicity. The tailored street frock worn by Mrs. Roosevelt is of Anna Blue crêpe marocain. The trim straight skirt has pleats front and back; the belt is at the normal waist with rows of silver metal buttons; the collar of wide revers is of white piqué with fluted edge. With this costume Mrs. Roosevelt wears a circular swagger cape of navy wool, collarless and fitted smoothly to the shoulders. She expects to wear this ensemble on many of her busy days in Washington.

Cottages Crated and Exported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AN AMERICAN who bought an English castle four years ago, but was refused permission by the English Historical Society to transport it across the Atlantic, unwittingly started Miss Amy Adams of London on a new career—that of sending old English cottages from one continent to another to satisfy the desire of Americans for the old and the quaint.

Miss Adams, who has spent the last 12 winters in this city selling antique jewelry and more recently antique English homes; is a rare sort of saleswoman. Thoroughly sympathetic with the collector's viewpoint, she never "sells" you anything, she just talks you into wanting to buy. That is because she likes the particular object herself and because she knows that it will afford a lasting enjoyment to the purchaser.

When the idea of exporting old English cottages first came to Miss Adams, it did not revolutionize her life, it merely added another interest. Having sold things ever since she was a small girl, the proposition of selling a house did not startle her. You see, she was accustomed, not only to selling things, but to looking up their history as well, to make certain that they were authentic. This training proved valuable in the matter of the cottages. For with every cottage that she sells she furnishes a guaranteed pedigree, obtained from old civic documents, some of them written in difficult Latin.

But to return to the beginning of this article. Having noted the look of disappointment on the face of the American when he was told that he could not transport his dear old English castle because its historical value to the English people put it above all price, Miss Adams then and there made up her mind that thenceforward she was going to make it possible for any American who felt like it, to buy his English cottage and to have it too.

Thereupon, Miss Adams set to work to hunt up old English cottages in out-of-the-way places, where the English Historical Society could not interfere with her plans, and before long she had dug up a few, although it has not been an easy task to find them. The cottages are usually unoccupied, and are generally about a century or two old, some going back even 400 years.

"As the cottages are usually derelict," said Miss Adams, in speaking of the difficulties of her unique profession, "it is often very difficult to find the owner, and after finding him, to come to terms as to the price. How to estimate the value of an old English cottage, which seems to serve no useful purpose to the owner, is somewhat of a task which is not disposed of as easily as might be imagined."

This accomplished, the work then begins of planning the transportation of the cottage to the American purchaser in whose behalf Miss Adams has made the negotiations. First of all, an architect is employed who has a thorough understanding of blueprints. The architect studies the house in all its details, makes the ground plan and then draws up the blueprints. Next, the blueprints are shown to the American consulate for its approval. At this point the shipper must be careful to see that no soil or other growth attaches to the bricks. Then the cottage is painstakingly taken apart, marked with identifying signs to match up with the blueprints, and packed away in crates, oak, brick and tile separately, as there is a different freight charge for each class of material.

Finally, the cottage starts its transoceanic voyage. As it is over 100 years old, there is no duty to pay. Arrived at its destination, together with the ground plan and blueprints, a cement foundation is built and then the cottage is reassembled upon it, according to the instructions in the blueprints. Not being suitable for a living place, it is generally used for a home museum.

"Americans I find are invariably surprised that these cottages not only still stand but are still occupied," said Miss Adams. "Age has hardened the ax-hewn oak beams and increased rather than decreased their endurance against time. Even the Elizabethan tiled roofs are in excellent repair or the original tiles carefully preserved for restoration."

Miss Adams once negotiated for the transportation of a relic known as "Dingle Cottage," in which she is intimately concerned, for the cottage stood on property owned by her and was built by Miss Adams' ancestor, Lady Parry, for Shakespeare to use for the early neighborhood production of his plays.

It Began With Puss-in-Boots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

"I'LL work out Puss-in-Boots in a shadow play for the school carnival," promised Mrs. Celeste Clauser of Kansas City, Mo.—little dreaming that by this generous act she was starting off on an interesting career. Going to the public library for a book on the subject, she found one in which was included information on marionettes. She scarcely knew what a marionette was but, the school carnival over, she began a study of these interesting little "characters."

"I soon learned that marionettes, because they are worked with strings, are capable of almost innumerable variations of animation," explained Mrs. Clauser. "I knew nothing of how marionettes are made, but I decided to experiment so I bought two dolls, sawed off their arms and legs and reconstructed them in jointed form." One of these she named Margie and dressed in white and silver for a ballet dancer; the other was an intriguing Hula dancer. With the help of her 20-year-old twin sons, Milton and Francis, Mrs. Clauser built a 22-inch stage—and for footlights her sons sawed open a piece of copper tubing and soldered-in sockets for Christmas tree bulbs! Margie and the Hula dancer displayed so much personality and art in their performance that soon Mrs. Clauser was being asked to give professional entertainments for children's parties.

Learned to Model the Heads

About this time her husband's passing turned Mrs Clauser seriously to the development of the marionettes as a profession. She entered the art institute as a student in modeling, and there she studied racial differences in head and feature shapes and outlines. She had a talent for this work and is now able to make original and finished dolls for her performance.

"First wet clay must be molded and then a plaster of paris cast made," said Mrs. Clauser, explaining the act of making a marionette's head. "Then the paper which is mixed with cooked paste must be laid in place and left for two days to dry. The two sides of the head must be fitted together and later must have two coats of paint—then it is ready for the body."

As she made more actors Mrs Clauser gradually increased the size of her stage, and now her fifth stage, eight feet long, made of monk's cloth, has space for an entire chorus at one time. Her puppets number 50—some of them requiring 25 strings for their intricate activities. Some of these characters are Humpty-Dumpty, "All the king's horses," each ridden by a soldier resplendent in brass buttons and plumes; Alice in Wonderland, four minstrel men (they play the violin, xylophone and piano). There are the performers for Tony Sarg's "Three Wishes," and the characters for funny and delightful Epaminondas. There is a large chorus of dancers dressed as flowers, and, most original and surprising of all, a gorgeous chorus of sparkling raindrops! These raindrops are made by placing two round mirrors back to back for the bodies. There is a smaller round mirror for the face on which are painted the features. Arms and legs are made of coil springs silvered, and the head is wrapped in silver cloth. Each raindrop wears a colored necktie which represents a different color of the rainbow. Because these dancers flash and scintillate with light and animation they are always the gayest "hit" of the performance.

All in the Family

One of the most interesting phases of Mrs. Clauser's show is the fact that the entire performance even in its present enlarged form is carried on by members of her family. Mrs. Clauser's mother is the musician for the play, changing records at just the right moment and furnishing exactly the type of music needed for every act. Her father is official electrician, arranging footlights and spotlights as the act requires (when not thus occupied he goes out in front to watch audience reaction!). Mrs. Clauser and her twin sons control the marionettes; and even ten-year-old Betty is sometimes called in to talk for a baby marionette.

The marionette show in its present enlarged form (it is only just under two years since Mrs. Clauser started) is given before such audiences as women's clubs, the American Legion, girls' clubs, public and private schools and churches. Sometimes Mrs. Clauser will present her players on a commission basis, but usually it is for a flat sum paid her by the organization.

"I hope some day to have a little theater where a performance for children can be given every Saturday afternoon," said Mrs. Clauser, in speaking of the future of her marionettes. "This will not change our present plan of taking our show about, but will mean that no matter where we are on Friday the children of the community will have their fun and laughter on every Saturday!"

A Week of Rice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

May I submit the uses to which I put a half pound of boiled rice during a week recently.

In the first place the half pound of rice was cooked in a double boiler, and used the first night as a vegetable, in place of potato.

Second night a half cupful was mixed with two ground crackers and a half a pound of ground beef, to make a small meat loaf.

Third night, a slice of smoked ham was slowly simmered in bits of the fat rim and milk, and this thickened a bit with flour, and a nice heaping tablespoonful of hot rice was served on top of each portion, with a dash of stewed tomatoes.

Fourth night, a cupful was added to a good vegetable soup.

Fifth night, a cupful of rice, one egg well beaten and a cupful of milk and sugar and nutmeg to taste, was slowly boiled on top of stove for about two minutes, for a pudding.

Sixth night, a cupful of rice, salt, one egg, half cup of milk and half cup of flour plus a tablespoon of canned corn made delicious rice fritters.

Seventh night, a cupful of rice added to a rich boiled custard, of a pint milk, tablespoon flour and cornstarch mixed, plus sugar to taste, and a well beaten egg (added to above custard after it had been boiled five minutes) made a glorified dessert, with canned fruit piled on top. Any flavoring can be added to custard, or coconut if desired.

If there is any more rice left after above recipes, put it through the ricer, with a little hot Country Gentleman corn, and add to hot milk for cream of corn soup. This makes a very tasty, nutritious cream soup.

There are many more dishes to be made with the rice, but these are a few that I made and used during the week, and all because my husband does not care very much for potatoes.

The above amount of rice used as stated will take care of two or three persons for a week. Here is a recipe I use for boiled meat balls and rice:

Boiled Meat Balls and Rice

1 lb. ground round steak.
1 cup boiled rice
2 ground crackers
Salt and pepper, dash of nutmeg if desired
2 tablespoonfuls chopped parsley, onion salt
1 raw egg
½ cup flour.

Mix all together, and roll in balls size of golf ball, with plenty of flour on hands. Then put them in boiling water and boil 20 minutes, and serve with brown sauce made of 2 tablespoonfuls flour and 2 of butter browned an onion skin brown. Serve on top of baked kraut with the brown butter sauce. The latter way is very delicious and appetizing, if one likes kraut.

When I have them with kraut I place the uncooked meat balls on top of kraut, ½ hour before taking kraut out of oven. The brown butter sauce is poured on just before serving.

When they are boiled and served as a meat dish only, be sure to serve the brown butter sauce on them, and save the water they boiled in as stock for any kind of soup.

(Mrs.) L. N. S.

Dreams Do Come True

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"You have to believe in happiness
Or happiness never comes."

SO WROTE Douglas Mallock. I was forcibly reminded of the truth of this not long ago when I stole into the room where a little lad was soundly sleeping and found him almost surrounded by seed catalogues.

He had been looking through these catalogues with his father that evening and had been promised a small garden of his own this summer. Every colored illustration in the catalogues had represented, to him, a flower in his garden, and he was doubtless dreaming that hollyhocks were towering over him, nasturtiums were in his hands and poppies were nodding in his face.

I remembered my own childhood and the hours I had spent with a certain premium catalogue which came to our home every year with a publication to which we subscribed.

* * *

Entirely oblivious to anything outside the pages of that catalogue I, in imagination, filled my room with books which I would receive as premiums for the subscriptions I was going to secure. I skimmed gracefully and swiftly over glassy surfaces on skates that were to be my reward for obtaining new subscriptions to the magazine, although, as a matter of fact, I had never had a pair of skates on. I shot down snowy hills on a bright new sled; I played fascinating games with friends who would throng to my house to enjoy them with me.

And these potential gifts were not to be for me alone; there was that "perfectly gorgeous" dinner set that I would give to my mother, and, of course, some of the damask cloths would accompany it. She was going to be surprised and, oh, so happy, when she received those gifts!

What did it matter that not all of my dreams came true? They certainly came much nearer to fruition than if I had never dreamed. I did give my mother a set of butter dishes in a very nice silk-lined box, and I did receive a copy of "Little Women" and a game of parchesi as tangible evidences that dreams do come true.

* * *

Recently I heard a lecture on "Current Events," a subject that furnishes, at the present time, material for several lectures, books, and a great deal of thought. The speaker was a man of wide experience and keen intellect, and he prefaced his remarks with this statement: "If everyone, everywhere, should suddenly become convinced that business was going to pick up tomorrow, it would do so."

There are gardens yet unplowed that will bloom profusely next summer because little lads and their fathers are dreaming gardens and studying seed catalogues.

Pandora's box of ills contained, as well, the good gift of hope, which, interpreted into action, means making our dreams come true. The catalogue of premiums is in our hands. The subscriptions we must obtain are those of constructive thinking and acting. We are done with "Calamity Ann." She is *de trop*.

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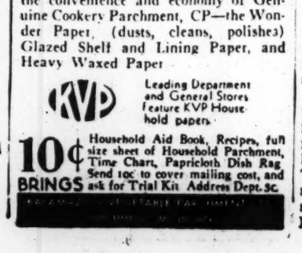

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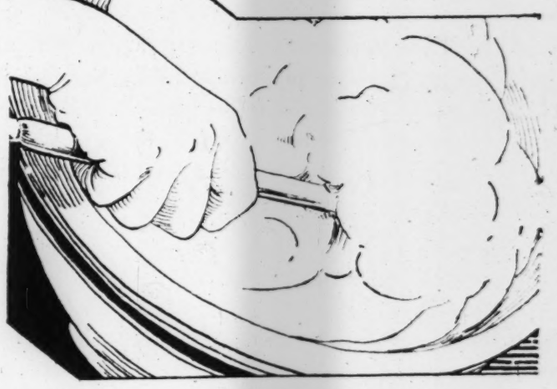

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THE HOME FORUM

The Gateway of Mongolia

THICK with smoke and humanity, the train toiled, gasping, up the steep slant of the Nankou Pass, where tourists get off to inspect the Great Wall as it crawls up and down the bare mountains. An hour's interminable wait followed. We put on our wraps and marched up and down the station platform, undecided whether we preferred the fetid car or the icy wind outside. At last, headed by two massive engines, the train moved on, creeping through a smoke-filled tunnel built by a celebrated Chinese engineer—a faultless piece of construction executed entirely without recourse to the formulæ accepted as axiomatic by western natural science.

We were several hours late—as is customary on a Chinese train in a journey of a day's length—when, at last, we peered out of the window at the scattered electric lights of Kalgan, insignificant in a valley rimmed by bleak mountains and white-shadowed by the moon. The train passed the station and then switched back to it. On the platform shivered a cluster of weird figures, barbaric in padded clothes bristling at the edges where the shaggy linings of sheepskin were exposed. In the glancing light, some of the yellow faces revealed the high cheekbones and flat noses of Mongolia.

For ten minutes we followed, on foot, the coolie who had been sent to meet us, through the most relentless cold I have ever experienced. Unaccustomed to the midwinter severity of a 2600-foot altitude not far south of Siberia, we were almost too cold to notice the great loneliness of the valley, and the whiteness as of snow spread over the ground—the effect of the northern moon and the light, packed clay of the northern earth.

There are only a few foreign residents in Kalgan: our hosts, the representatives of a pioneering British-American firm; the French agent of the Chinese salt administration—a government monopoly; a few groups of missionaries, principally Swedish; a Japanese consul and a few resident nationals; and a small number of the White Russians now ubiquitous in North China. The spire of the little Swedish church, and the flags waving over the barren compounds of these foreign frontiersmen, seem engulfed in the lonely vastness of the border.

In a harsh way the valley of Kalgan is beautiful—beautiful by an austere standard depending upon line and form, utterly uncompromised by the softening of decoration. All around the great flat ring of the valley rise the naked, sculptured mountains. The air is almost supernally clear, and marvelous lights and shadows hang over the bleak hills, changing constantly with the time of day. In the manner of all desert spaces, it is a place of superb sunrises and sunsets; of transparent yellow sunlight by day, and of great glittering stars by night—not the heavy stars of the tropics, but the stars of high plains which, though no smaller, seem by their own clear will to restrain their weight from hanging upon the sky.

The city of Kalgan is cut in two by a shallow, sandy stream. The stream is crossed by two bridges, one used by the busy cart and rickshaw traffic of the town, the other by the plodding camels who cross it in slow silhouette on their way to and from the silent spaces of Mongolia.

It is this essence of Mongolia—the close sense of the border line—which somehow permeates the town, although Chinese residents and the speech, the dress and the architecture of China predominate. Now and then the dirty red or yellow robe of a Mongolian is seen moving stridently among the throng. In a corner of the city is the Mongolian quarter, with the oily smell of Mongolian cooking and the guttural spurt of the Mongol language rising over the dingy compounds. And in a few little out-of-the-way shops are to be found a smattering of curios and trinkets from Mongolia: thick jewelry of wrought silver studded with colored stones; low, rounded bowls carved from thin wood and appliquéd on the outside with silver; knives sheathed in jeweled cases, with a pair of chop-sticks tucked in at the side; and the great long horns, taller than a man and weighted with worked silver at the flared end, which are used in the remote temples of Tibetan Lamaism, the reigning faith of Mongolia.

* * *

Toward the end of the city where the Mongol quarter lies, the hills narrow down, giving a closer view of the ancient watchtowers of that section of the Great Wall built to protect the long-ago China from the Mongolian tribesmen assailing it by way of the Kalgan Pass. This is the real Great Wall in all its shabby glory—less imposing, perhaps, than the Nankou section which has been somewhat restored for the edification of unsuspecting tourists; but giving the few foreigners who make the trip to Kalgan a thrilling awareness of its dignified authenticity.

The encroaching mountains continue to converge steadily until, a few miles beyond the city, they reach their apex in the steep and narrow pass which, for countless centuries, has been the gateway to Mongolia. Through it, more than a thousand years ago, the Mongol hordes swarmed on their way to test the unyielding integrity of the Great Wall. And through it now pass the summer expeditions of natural scientists who grope their way into the desolate reaches to make maps and bring back fossils.

A little way outside the city stands a lonely gate, crumbling from its former stateliness. There is no wall, no building, no inner compound: just a gate. Historically the gate was a symbol. Whenever an official of the old Imperial Court of China was committed to exile, he was escorted with pomp to Kalgan. There he stayed for a few days, taking ceremonious leave of the relatives and friends who had accompanied him. At the expiration of a short period, he was formally conducted to the gate. Through it he passed into the solitude and hardship of his exile—never again to set foot on the soil of China.

Kalgan was a flourishing city in the days of Marco Polo and Genghis Khan, linking as it did the vast resources of the inner plateau with the populous world. In politics and in commerce, it was a city of importance. Even a few decades ago it was still fairly significant, especially as a center of the fur trade. Its horse fairs were known far and wide—when the superb Mongol horsemen were wont to race a pony up the street in a whirling dash to exhibit its points to the trader from China. Now, however, although about 100,000 people are still surprisingly secreted within its expanse of flat courtyards, it gives the impression of a big, sleepy town.

In the atmosphere of Kalgan there is a strange paradox. On the one hand is the old, musty quality of an ancient city, a place too stale for wisdom, too weary for sophistication, but which could, if it were able, tell vivid stories of the days of the great Khans, of the pageants of life and history that once journeyed vitally through the little-used pass of which it is the guardian. It is stagnant with the ashes of a brilliant past.

And yet, on the other hand, there is the new, raw feeling of the frontier—such a feeling as one might have in a mushroom mining town at the edge of the Alaska wilderness. On all sides stretches a bare and wild country, comparatively unexplored by the newcomers from the West, a vast country of scattered resources, fresh with the crisp, untainted air of the desert. An old, old city in a world eternally new—this is Kalgan, the gateway of Mongolia.

M. M. M.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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"Woody Island," Puget Sound, Washington: From an Oil Painting by Edith Maring Willey

Potpourri

Lavender—
Word in itself a fragrance—
Softer than down and cooler than dewy clover;
Arbutus, keener than the breath of winds in spring;
Wood-smoke in fall; syringa's orangey bloom;
White violets, dry leaves crushed underfoot;
Gingerbread freshly-baked, and new bread;
Clothes dried in the sun and wind.
Wild strawberries, fir-boughs, pines in the rain;
Closed houses, soaked with age and quiet; old, friendly books;
Tansy and sage and all clean-smelling herbs;
Pansies, most velvety and unobtrusive;
Apples in a closed cellar, and quinces,
Faintly-perfumed like some Arabian spice;
All these would I mingle with the sea's ancient odor;
And with these would I make my memory
Fragrant forever.

DOLORES CARNS.

Through Windows of the Past

To read a novel is a difficult and complex art. You must be capable not only of great fineness of perception, but of great boldness of imagination if you are going to make use of all that the novelist—the great artist—gives you. . . .

Shall we read them in the first place to satisfy that curiosity which possesses us sometimes when in the evening we linger in front of a house where the lights are lit and the blinds not yet drawn, and each floor of the house shows us a different section of human life in being? Then we are consumed with curiosity about the lives of these people—the servants gossiping, the gentlemen dining, the girl dressing for a party, the old woman at the window with her knitting. Who are they, what are they, what are their names, their occupations, their thoughts, and adventures?

Biographies and memoirs answer such questions, light up innumerable such houses; they show us people going about their daily affairs, toiling, failing, succeeding. . . . We see a poet, Donne, driven from such a house because the walls were so thin that when the children cried their voices cut through them. We can follow him, through the paths that lie in the pages of books, to Twickenham; to Lady Bedford's Park, a famous meeting-ground for nobles and poets; and then turn our steps to Wilton, the great house under the downs, and hear Sidney read the *Arcadia* to his sister; and ramble among the very marshes and see the very herons that figure in that famous romance; and then again travel north with that other Lady Pembroke, Anne Clifford, to her wild moors, or plunge into the city and control our merriment at the sight of Gabriel Harvey in his black velvet suit arguing about poetry with Spenser. Nothing is more fascinating than to grope and stumble in the alternate darkness and splendour of Elizabethan London. But there is no staying there. The Temples and the Swifts, the Harleys and the St. Johns beckon us on; hour upon hour can be spent disentangling their quarrels and deciphering their characters; and when we tire of them we can stroll on, past a lady in black wearing diamonds, to Samuel Johnson and Goldsmith and Garrick; or cross the Channel, if we like, and meet Voltaire and Diderot, Madame du Deffand; and so back to England and Twickenham—how certain places repeat themselves and certain names!—where Lady Bedford had her Park once and Pope lived later, to Walpole's home at Strawberry Hill. But Walpole introduces us to such a swarm of new acquaintances, there are so many houses to visit and bells to ring that we may well hesitate for a moment, on the Miss Berrys' doorstep, for example, when behold, up comes Thackeray; he is the friend of the woman whom Walpole loved; so that merely by going from friend to friend, from garden to garden, from house to house, we have passed from one end of English literature to another and wake to find ourselves here again in the present, if we can so differentiate this moment from all that have gone before. This, then, is one of the ways in which we can read these lives and letters; we can make them light up the many windows of the past.—VIRGINIA WOOLF, in "The Common Reader: Second Series." (New York: Harcourt, Brace. London: The Hogarth Press.)

Winter Crossing

Gayly the last Bon Voyage has been cried;
The huge hull trembles to the siren blast,
While fussy tugboats nudge our sturdy side;
Hatches are down and everything made fast.
Spray stings our cheek, the wind blows half a gale;
Black water churns, and yet we gather speed.
With reminiscent thoughts we hug the rail
As Old Point Comfort's twinkling lights recede.

Once high adventure followed in the track
Of queenly clippers like the *Flying Cloud;*
Rich were the fragrant cargoes they brought back
To Salem Town; they rode the storm like proud
White birds.—On, on our steady turbines pound.
We'll sight no sail tomorrow, homeward bound!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

Blackbirds and Spring

Dinah Lou has always maintained that a blackbird brings the spring. This opinion she doubtless borrowed from Ben King, as I distinctly remember being bribed, with an extra wedge of molasses pie, to read his *Verse* to her. When a stanza made some special appeal, she would have me read it again and again, repeating each line after me. Then she would boldly appropriate a tune from one of her "camp-meeting" hymns, and set the words to music. Morning after morning, she musically asserted:

"down by mah cabin do'
He sang an' flashed his wing,
An' Ah praise de Lawd ob glory,
Kaze mah blackbird fotch de spring."

Lucy and I had never been inclined to agree with her. We felt that spring came in little ways—a few star-eyed bluets sprinkled through the grass, hepaticas and anemones in the woods. It was better that way, we decided. Half the pleasure in a change of season lay in watching the new one approach step by step—in going part way to meet it, and not in having it handed to you like a gift! It took days and days of rain to convince us that there might be something in Dinah Lou's theory.

Racing outside on the first sunny morning, we discovered several buds on the daffodils, and a sprinkling of bluets and yellow sorrel in the grass. In our bed of wild flowers which we had transplanted from the woods, from time to time, we found a single white violet open. A chattering noise made us look up, and there in the mulberry tree sat a number of blackbirds, their iridescent heads gleaming in the sun. Lucy and I laughed. From out the kitchen window floated Dinah Lou's voice, chanting happily and triumphantly: "Ah praise de Lawd of glory, kaze mah blackbird fotch de spring!"

C. C.

An Empress's Days

As I knew the Empress (Eugénie) she seemed to have a quick, restless, insatiable mind, welcomed any new interest, and worked very hard (in self-defense, she said) as the best means to guard against sad memories, which would otherwise obtrude themselves. Fond of literature, she kept up with all current French writing, which she talked over and criticized in a clear, analytical manner.

Naturally industrious by habit, she rarely sat with her hands idle before her, but filled up odd moments puzzling out *jeux de patience*, or busily clicking her knitting needles. She was very fond of making simple woolen "charity-jackets," which she often gave to friends, or wore herself on chilly mornings. One she knitted for me, and I regret the thoughtless stupidity which allowed me to give it away some months after. . . .

Many hours every day my hostess usually spent by herself in her *salon de travail*, arranging and classifying her interesting historical documents, or attending to her enormous correspondence. The Empress always opened all letters herself and laid them in different piles according to their nature, throwing away the envelopes. She then read all the communications through carefully, making marginal notes,—"Accept," "Refuse," or "Investigate." Thus sorted, these missives were divided up between her secretary, M. Franceschini Pietri, and her faithful friend and companion, Mme. Le Breton. He attended to the business letters, and she answered the social ones and all kinds of personal communications from friends, besides special appeals and begging letters, which poured in daily in great quantities.

Sometimes when there were letters, which for some special reason the Empress had to answer in English, she would ask me to read them over and correct them. This was not an agreeable task, for when I showed her the mistakes she did not relish it, and argued the subject in question from an absolutely foreign point of view. When I found, that in spite of all I could urge, she really held very much to her own opinion, I modified my standard of correction, not attempting to Anglicize more than was absolutely necessary for the plain understanding of the sentences, and purposely overlooking finer points she evidently could not or would not grasp.

To sovereigns she always penned her letters herself, but very few others, so it was a most exceptional honor to receive a letter written in her own hand, and she was always (and with ample cause) very chary of her signature. To Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice she wrote frequently, and always in French, and the Princess's answers were addressed to *Ma chère Tante*. French was the tongue usually spoken at Farnborough, but the Empress sometimes whispered little asides to me in English, or to Mme. Le Breton in Spanish. Eugénie's language was flowing and elegant, and her pronunciation charming, but there were certain French words to which she gave a decidedly harsh Spanish intonation.—AGNES CAREY, in "Empress Eugénie in Exile." (New York: Century.)

For a Waterfall

White waterfall, unearthly clear,
Through cool green caverns swiftly threading,
Woven of light and atmosphere,
A veil for some wild woodland wedding,—

Is there a misty legend treats
Of nymphs that fret your pool and shallow?
Or was it on this bank that Keats
Saw Psyche with her rosy fellow,

And from the liquor of the stream
Penned her his ode of beaded phrases,
The while a unicorn of cream
Stood by, transfixed, among the daisies?

—AMANDA BENJAMIN HALL, in "Afternoons in Eden." (Boston: Bruce Humphries. London: C. W. Daniel.)

"Porter at the door of thought"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE health-restoring influence of Christian Science is now generally recognized. Those who have witnessed its curative power cannot deny it, but many are not yet ready to acknowledge that this Science is capable also of preventing the experience of sickness and disease. Mary Baker Eddy, however, has definitely claimed this power for the Science she discovered; for on page 369 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "The prophylactic and therapeutic (that is, the preventive and curative) arts belong emphatically to Christian Science, as would be readily seen, if psychology, or the Science of Spirit, God, was understood."

In the thought of those who have become convinced, through some demonstration of the efficacy of Christian Science to heal even inveterate cases of disease, but who have not as yet given thought to its protective influence, the question will naturally arise, How does Christian Science operate prophylactically? It will prove helpful to consider the method by which this prevention is brought about.

It will readily be conceded that every effect must have been preceded by a cause. And it is becoming more generally recognized that all causation must be mental. It follows, therefore, that no effect can develop unless it has been preceded by thought, and that the character of this thought determines the nature of the effect. How immensely important it is, then, that one's thoughts should be good and right in respect to both oneself and others! How necessary it is that one should learn to cultivate the manner of thinking which will insure what is most noble and desirable for himself while also benefiting his fellow man!

Christian Science justly claims the prerogative in preventive as well as curative therapy, because it points out the correct method of stopping the development of any undesirable thought ere it has had time to announce itself physically. It furnishes the equipment with which one may analyze every thought presenting itself for entrance into individual consciousness, and guard against anything detrimental. To this end Mrs. Eddy says on page 392 of the textbook: "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously."

To obey this admonition it is requisite that one should become competent to judge between what is desirable and what may be hurtful, and to see that the law of God, good, and not human will, is the impelling influence in this protection. Without a knowledge of the law of God one is left without any gauge by which to appraise the quality of thought and correctly determine its value or worthlessness. Without this correct appraisal he would fail to succeed as a porter, for he would exhibit the vacillation that always accompanies ignorance, and might be led to do the wrong thing.

But there is no excuse for ignorance if the rules laid down for the governance of thought by Christian Science are followed. These rules are based upon the fundamentals of true being. They begin with the Scriptural statement that God is Spirit, and consequently that man, God's image and likeness, must be spiritual. From this it necessarily follows that one's needs are wholly spiritual, not material; and when spiritual needs are supplied, they in turn furnish those human necessaries in satisfying quantity and quality. At the same time these spiritual ideas, admitted into human consciousness, prohibit the entrance of everything unideal, barring the way against sin, sickness, and disease, as well as all other undesirable visitors.

With such a method of immunization there is no dangerous after effect which sometimes seems to accompany so-called preventive medicine of a material character. On the contrary, the more Christian Science preventive measures are employed the more powerful becomes our right resistance to everything unspiritual, or unlike God; for thus by degrees "the old man" is "put off" and "the new man" is manifested, or, in the words of the great apostle, "is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

"Vratný u dveří myšlenky"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

ZDRAVÍ obnovující vliv Křesťanské Vědy je nyní všeobecně uznáván. Ti, kteří viděli její léčivou moc, nemohou ji zapříti, ale mnozí nejsou ještě připraveni uznati, že tato Věda je schopna také zamezíti zkušenost s chorobou a nemocí. Avšak Mary Baker Eddy určitě činí nároky na tuto moc pro Vědu, kterou objevila, neboť na 369. stránce učebnice "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu), píše, "Profylaktické a therapické (to jest, zamezující a léčebné) umění patří důrazně Křesťanské Vědě, jak by se snadno vidělo, kdyby psychologie neb Věda Ducha, Boha, byla pochopena."

V myšlence těch, kteří byli přesvědčení nějakým zjevným dokázáním působivosti Křesťanské Vědy při léčení i dlouho trvající nemoci, ale kteří se ještě v myšlence neobírali jejím ochranným vlivem, hlásí se přirozeně otázka, Jak působí Křesťanská Věda profylakticky? Pomůže nám uvažovati o způsobu, jakým toto zamezení nemoci je prováděno.

Uzná se ochotně, že každý účinek předchází příčina. A stále více se všeobecně uznává, že každá působnost příčin musí býti duševní. Z toho pak vyplývá, že žádný účinek se nemůže vyvinouti, jestliže jej nepředchází myšlenka a že karakter této myšlenky určuje povahu účinku. Jak důležité tedy je, aby byly naše myšlenky dobré a pravé v tom, v čemž se vztahují na nás samí a na druhé! Jak nutné je, abychom se naučili pěstovati způsob myšlení, kterým se zajistí to, co je nejšlechetnější a nejvíce žádoucí pro nás, zatím co také je k dobru našeho bližního!

Křesťanská Věda si spravedlivě dělá nároky na nadpráví v zamezující stejně jako v léčivé therapii, protože ukazuje na správný způsob, kterým se zastaví vývoj každé nežádoucí myšlenky dříve než má čas se ohlásiti tělesně. Dodává pomůcky, kterými můžeme analysovati každou myšlenku, hlásící se k vstupu do individuálního vědomí a kterými se můžeme střežiti proti všemu škodlivému. K tomuto účelu Mrs. Eddy praví na 392. stránce učebnice: "Stůjte jako vrátný u dveří myšlenky. Vpouštějíce jen ony závěry, které chcete míti uskutečněné v tělesných výsledcích, budete se ovládati harmonicky."

Jestliže se má uposlechnouti toto napomenutí, je třeba, abychom se stali schopnými souditi mezi tím, co je žádoucí a co může býti škodlivým a abychom hleděli k tomu, aby zákon Boha, dobro a ne lidská vůle, byl pobádajícím vlivem při této ochraně. Bez znalosti zákona Boha jsme bez míry, kterou můžeme odhadnouti vlastnost myšlenky a správně určiti její cenu neb bezcennost. Bez tohoto správného odhadnutí jedinec by se nemohl zdárně osvědčiti jako vrátný, neboť by projevil kolísavost, která vždy doprovází nevědomost a mohl by býti veden k nesprávnému jednání.

Ale není žádné výmluvy pro nevědomost, jestliže se řídíme pravidly dané Křesťanskou Vědou pro ovládání myšlenky. Tato pravidla jsou založena na základních pravidlech pravého bytí. Začínají výrokem z Písma, že Bůh je Duch, že proto člověk, obraz a podobenství Boha, musí býti duchovním. Z toho nutně vyplývá, že naše potřeby jsou zcela duchovní, ne hmotné. Když duchovní potřeby jsou zásobeny, tyto pak dodávají ony věci, jichž lidé potřebují, v uspokojujícím množství a jakosti. Zároveň tyto duchovní ideje, vpuštěné v lidské vědomí, zakazují vstup všemu, co není ideální a zatarasí cestu hříchu, chorobě a nemoci jako všem ostatním nežádoucím navštěvníkům.

Při takovém způsobu ochráněnosti není žádného nebezpečného pozdějšího následku, jaký se zdá přicházeti s tak zvanou zamezující léčbou hmotného karakteru. Naopak, čím více se užívá zamezujících prostředků Křesťanské Vědy, tím mocnější se stává náš správný odpor proti všemu neduchovnímu neb Bohu nepodobnému; neboť takto postupné "starý člověk" je "s nás svlečen" a "nový člověk" je projeven, neb slovy velikého apoštola, "obnovuje se k známosti, podlé obrazu toho, kterýž jej stvořil."

Primitive Pueblo Potters

Then, as today, when the men went down to the fields the pueblo was really in control of its rightful owners, the women. In those old communities the woman was the important partner of the household. She was the owner of the house, and all it contained. She built it, and furnished it with the utensils of daily use. The children traced descent through the mother and took her clan name. The man's position other than that of mere provider, was that of an honored guest; and if he presumed disagreeably on his position, more likely than not he was sent back to his own home. Far from being the general slave and pack-animal that is her sister of the plains tribes, the Pueblo woman's duties were purely domestic; and if she ever worked in the field, it was for the common good, to save the scanty harvest in time of need.

The grinding of the many-colored corn for bread, the weaving, and the making of pottery were her principal occupations, and are to this day. The Pueblo Indians are, *par excellence*, the potters of the Southwest, and it will be confessed that they come fairly by the title, as an examinaiton of some of the old-time ware will prove, although in this case, as in some others, the evolution has not been for the better.

In the small house-cell or in the white sunlight the potter sat, and with scarcely any tools at all, fashioned such specimens of the potter's art as to challenge admiration from us, with all our appliances. The use of the potter's wheel was unknown, and the "throwing" of a shape by this means was out of the question; but with a hollow bit of basketware or a piece of broken pot for a support, all the forms, from a simple food-bowl up to the largest and most elaborate water jars, were built up by coil on coil of clay, smoothed or modeled in pattern as the vessel grew; and when one examines some of these ancient pieces, one can but marvel.

Then came the decorating, and in every case, from the simplest to the most elaborate and intricate symbolic design, one must confess that the Indian uses the truest inceptive and fundamental art principles. There never is any waste of energy in "effect"; the design always means a concrete thing which appeals to the understanding of the Indians for whose use the utensils are. Through these same pottery forms and their decoration runs one of the strongest chains binding the old to the new.

Near me are two *tinajas*, or water jars. One is many generations, perhaps centuries, old, the other perhaps five years; and yet in shape and general decoration they are much alike, and if the newer one was properly "toned" they would pass as of the same period.

When the day wears on, and the sun melts his way into the mesas of the west, flooding all the valley with a golden glory and barring at the horizon the long lines of blue and purple cliffs, up the trail, between great towering masses of rock, come the women from the springs at the base of the mesa, each with graceful carriage, poising upon her head an olla, or jar, of water for her household's comfort.—From "Notes on Old Mesa Life," by the Artist, FERNAND LUNGREN, in *The Century Magazine*, May, 1898.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Sharp Recovery Well Under Way In Stock Market

Trading Becomes Active as Prices Advance—Good Gains

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—A spectacular upswing in the speculative markets took Wall Street by surprise today.

The bulge came suddenly in the second hour of trading in the share market, and was soon over, but the major part of advances ranging from 1 to more than 4 points were retained.

Bonds also recovered, and wheat shot up more than 2 cents. The movement was interpreted in several quarters as reflecting the belief that with the inauguration of a new Administration tomorrow, quick action would be taken designed to restore confidence.

After rallying sharply just before noon today, stocks turned quiet, and in the late dealings had lost about half their extreme gains of 1 to nearly 5 points.

United States Steel preferred was up 3, while gains of 1 to 2 or so existed in American Telephone, United States Steel common, Santa Fe, American Can, Consolidated Gas, Case and Louisville & Nashville.

Turnover approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Gains of about a point were numerous, embracing such issues as General Motors, Standard of New Jersey, New York Central, and others.

Shorts Forced to Cover

Shorts were quick to take to flight, on the theory that the weekend would bring important developments. During the buying flurry, the ticker fell a few minutes in arrears.

Announcement that President Hoover would make no message to Congress during its final session dimmed hopes that banking legislation would be jammed through in the closing session. Nevertheless, various quarters in Wall Street expressed the opinion that the new Administration would act swiftly to end the banking impasse.

William H. Woodin, incoming Secretary of the Treasury, it was pointed out, has been spending long hours closeted at the Federal Reserve Bank, before leaving for Washington.

The weekly survey of Dun & Bradstreet, representing the consolidation this week of the two well-known mercantile agencies of those names, found that banking difficulties had resulted in surprisingly little deferring of business plans. In fact, a "steadier course of trade was somewhat more evident this week," according to this authority. "Accumulating facts bear clearer evidence that buying restraint in all directions must soon be relaxed," it said.

The Federal Reserve statements indicated chiefly the effects of impaired banking functions, notably the inability over substantial sections of the country to do business with checks, which boosted currency in circulation during the week by the huge figure of $732,000,000 to a new high at $6,720,000,000. The Reserve System poured out $585,000,000 in credit, chiefly through buying acceptances in the open market, and rediscounting. Open market buying of U. S. Governments virtually ceased. The reserve ratio, however, at 53.5 per cent, was far above the level reached in 1920, when it came close to 40 per cent.

Bonds Active

The bond market rallied rather smartly today, with various recently hard-pressed issues displaying rallying tendencies.

Noticeable recoveries were made in the foreign section and most United States Government obligations developed more resistance than in the past few sessions.

Both American Telephone debenture 5s, rather heavily sold earlier in the week, came back for moderate gains, as did some bonds of International Telephone, Postal Telegraph and Sinclair Oil. Losses of fractions to around a point were registered at one time by loans of American Smelting, Armour & Co., Consolidated Gas, Gulf States Steel, Goodrich, Goodyear, North American, Phillips Petroleum, Standard Oil of New York, Texas Corp., U. S. Rubber and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. Railroad bonds that were up fractionally included some of Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Frisco and Southern.

German bonds were again the leaders of the foreign division, with gains ranging from 1 to around 3 points in some maturities. The Japanese group also continued progress begun yesterday, advancing fractionally to more than a point.

Railway Earnings

International Great Northern

	1933	1932
January gross	$833,994	$911,578
Net oper inc	53,344	*63,400

*Deficit.

St. Louis Southwestern System

	1933	1932
January gross	$993,311	$1,096,938
Net oper inc	53,330	*86,008

*Deficit.

Federated Department Stores

Federated Department Stores, Inc. will report a net profit for the year ended Jan. 31, 1933, sufficient to cover common and preferred dividends on the outstanding stocks, it is understood. Preliminary figures indicate that each of the member stores of the Federated group, including Abraham & Straus, Inc., Wm. Filene Sons Company, Boston; Bloomingdale Brothers and F. & R. Lazarus Company and subsidiaries showed a net profit for the year. Federated reported a net profit applicable to the common stock of $1,246,594 for the year ended Jan. 31, 1932.

International Harvester Loss

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP)—The International Harvester Company reports a net loss for 1932 of $7,582,878 in its annual report. Sales were 47 per cent under those of 1931. The income account shows an operating loss of $823,566 for the year before charging interest, depreciation, and losses of receivables, which increased the loss by $7,059,312.

Brokers' Loans Decrease

WASHINGTON, March 3 — Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $11,000,000 during the week ended March 1, a total of $418,000,000. This compares with $429,000,000 last week, with a low of $331,000,000 on July 27 last, and with $495,000,000 on March 2, 1932.

Friday's New York Stock Exchange Transactions

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	1933 High	1933 Low	Last Mar. 3	Last Mar. 2
80	80	7	Abraham & S pf					
5½	3	..	Adams Express	10	80	80	80	
15¾	10	2	Adams Millis	1100	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
10¼	6¾	..	Addressograph	400	11¼	10¾	11¼	10¾
2	1¼	..	Advance Rumley	400	2	1¾	2	1¾
10½	7½	1.00	Affiliated Prod	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	1200	8¼	8	8¼	8
13¾	11¼	.64	Alaska-Juneau	3100	83	48¼	51¾	49¾
3¾	1¾	..	Alleghany Corp	2400	13	11¾	11¾	11¾
2¼	2	..	Allegh pf ww XXX	100	2	2	2	2
89¾	70¾	.01	Allegh pf ww XL	100	2	2	2	2
9	6	..	Allied Chem	100	9	9	9	9
6¾	5	..	Allis Chalmers	10100	79½	73¾	77¾	74¼
32	19¼	2	Amal Leather pf	400	6	5¾	6	5¾
10½	7¾	..	Amerada	300	8	8	8	8
12½	8½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	23	19¾	21¾	18½
6	2¾	..	Am Bank Note	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
12	9¾	.80	Am Beet Sug pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
75	63½	7	Am Brake &&F	300	5	5	5	5
62¾	42½	4	Am Brake &&F pf	50	54	54	54	54
30	18	..	Am Can	9400	85¾	84	85¾	84
4	3	..	Am Car & F pf	400	16½	15¾	16¼	15¾
22½	13	..	Am Colortype	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10¾	4	..	Am Comm Alcohol	2100	15	14	14¾	14¾
8¼	3½	..	Am European	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
14	9¼	..	Am & fFor Pow	4100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
12	6½	..	Am & For Pw pf	400	10¾	9	10¾	9¼
8¼	5¼	..	Am & For Pw 3pf	700	7¾	6¾	7¾	6¾
6¾	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	800	6¼	5¾	6¼	5¾
8¾	6¾	..	Am Ice	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8¾	4¼	..	Am International	1400	6¾	6	6¾	6
25¼	17¾	..	Am Locom pf	100	30	30	30	30
5½	3½	..	Am Metal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
28	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
9¼	6	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
24½	13¼	3	Am P&L 6% pf	100	14¾	13¾	14¾	13¾
21½	11	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
7¾	4¾	..	Am Radiator	3400	8¼	7¾	8	7¾
22¾	20¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3100	8¼	8	8	8¼
13	11½	2	Am Safety Razor	100	21¼	21½	21½	21
14¾	10¾	..	Am Shipbuilding	80	11¾	11¾	11¾	
38¾	31	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3400	13¾	11	11	10¾
7¾	4¾	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	35	31	33	
36¼	20	2½	Am Steel Fdries	400	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
27½	21¾	2	Am Stores	100	21	21	21	
109¾	94	9	Am Sugar Ref	700	36¼	35	35	35
18¼	10¼	..	Am Tel & Tel	15100	101½	96¾	97¼	96¾
19¾	12	1	Am Tob pf	30	11	11	11	10¼
16¾	11	1	Am Wat W & E	50	11	11	11	10¼
5¾	3¾	..	Am WW&E ct	400	13	13	13½	13
36¾	22¾	..	Am Woolen	400	4	11¾	11¾	13¾
3¼	2¼	..	Am Woolen pf	100	34½	32¾	34	32¾
5	3	..	Am Zinc Lead& S	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
11	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	4100	6½	6¼	6¾	6¼
12	10½	1	Anchor Cap	300	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
49¼	41	7	Archer Daniels	300	10	9	10	9
1¾	1¼	..	Armour Del pf	400	43½	43	43½	43
13¾	8¾	..	Armour Ill A	1100	13¾	13	13¾	13
11½	7	..	Armour Ill B	400	3	3	3	3
51½	48½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	8	8	8	7¾
8¼	3½	..	Artloom Corp pf	400	50	50	50	
46½	34¾	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	4	3¾	4	3¾
26¾	16¾	2	Atchison pf	100	62	62	62	63
17¼	13¾	1	Atl Coast Line	4100	20	17¾	19¾	18¼
66	61	6	Atl Refining	4100	14¾	13¾	14¾	13¾
56½	22	4d	Atlas Powder pf	10	62½	62½	62½	62½
7¾	5½	..	Auburn Auto	7100	38¾	33¼	38½	34
			Aviation Corp Del	3100	6¾	5¾	6	6
6¼	3¾	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
15¾	9¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	10	9¾	10	10
13¾	8¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3000	10½	9	10	10½
13¾	9¾	..	Bald & Ohio pf	400	12	10¾	11	10¾
26¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	22½	21	22½	
4¼	3¼	..	Barnsdall A	1100	7¼	6¾	7¼	6¾
12	7¼	..	Beatrice Cream	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4¾	3½	..	Be ding Hem	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
11½	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	3400	8	6¾	7¾	7
11½	9	..	Best & Co	400	10	9	10	9
16¾	10¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	3100	12¾	11½	12	11¾
33¾	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	27	25¾	26¾	25½
14¾	9¾	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	10	9½	9½	9½
26¾	18¼	1.60	Borden	4000	30¾	19	20	20½
9¾	6¾	..	Borg Warner	1100	7¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5¾	3¾	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	24¾	22¾	23¾	23¾
79¾	64½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	3500	24¾	22½	22½	22¾
82	64¾	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	67¾	66¼	66¾	64
33	28½	3	Brown Shoe	1400	68¾	65	65	65
4½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	28½	28½	28½	
2	1¾	..	Bruns Terminal	300	3	3	3	
2	1	..	Budd Mfg	100	1½	1½	1½	
3¾	2½	..	Bullard	400	3	2½	3	2¾
8¼	6¾	.40	Burroughs Add	400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
9¼	3	..	Bush Term deb	100	2	2	2	2
15	8½	..	Butte & Superior	100	4½	3¾	4	3¾
			Byers	100	10¾	9½	9¾	9
10¾	7¾	1	Calif Packing	200	9	8½	8¾	7¾
10¾	7½	..	Canada Dry	1000	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
14¾	7¾	1	Canadian Pacific	7500	9	8¼	9	8¼
15½	14	..	Cannon Mills	1300	15	14	15	14
80	30½	..	Case Thresh	22500	37	32¾	36¾	33¾
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	50	43	41	43	41
9¼	5½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
3¾	2¼	..	Central Aguirre	500	18¾	17¾	18	17¼
8¾	5½	..	Century Ribbon	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
20½	17¾	..	Cerro de Pasco	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
20¼	14½	2	Checker Cab Mfg	300	19	18	19	18
30½	24¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	3500	19¾	18¾	19	18¾
3	1½	..	Ches & Ohio	17500	17¾	16¼	17	16¼
8¾	3¾	..	Chi & Gt West	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	4
2¾	1¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1000	4¼	4	4	3¾
3¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6¼	3¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	2¾	..	Chi & N'western	1500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
7½	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	3	2¾	3	2¾
5¾	3¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	6	6	6	
8¾	4¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	4	3¾	4	3¾
4	2	..	Chi RI&P 7%	800	6¼	5	5¼	
17¼	8¼	1	Childs Company	300	2	2	2	
12½	7½	2	Chrysler	20000	8½	7¾	8¼	7¾
12	7½	1	Citz Ice & Fuel	800	8	7¾	8	7¾
81	58½	6	Colgate-Palm P	500	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
7¾	4½	..	Colg-Palm-P pf	600	8	7¾	8	7¾
10	10	4	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
17¾	10¼	1a	Colo & So 2pf	100	10	10	10	10
77¾	59	6	Columbia Gas	11000	10	9¾	10	9¾
10¾	6¾	..	Columbia G pf A	500	60½	57½	60½	59
35¾	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	200	7½	6¾	7	6¾
6	4	..	Columbian Carb	1500	27¾	25½	27	25¾
7	4	..	Comm Credit	500	4½	4¼	4¾	4¼
24½	16	2	Comm Cred A	1200	73	72	72	74
20¼	19½	2	Comm Cr 5½ pf B	300	17	17	17	17½
25	18¼	2*	Comm Inv Tr	100	19	19	19	19½
111¾	104	6½	Comm Tr 6½%	4200	20	18	19½	19½
97¾	84	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	10	111¾	111½	111½	112
12¼	7	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	94	94	93	94
2¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	9000	10¾	9¼	10¾	9¾
50	27	6	Comwlth & S pf	5800	35	32	34	32
11¾	6	..	Consol Film I pf	300	31	28¾	31	30
63¼	42¾	4	Consol Gas	500	63¾	61½	63½	62
99	90¾	5	Consol Gas pf	25000	40¼	43¾	46¾	44¾
8½	2¾	½	Consol Laundries	800	92	90	92	91
6¼	5¾	..	Consol Oil	500	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
1	½	..	Consol Textile	1000	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
3	1	..	Container B	800	¾	¾	¾	
3	1	..	Cont Baking A	300	3	3	3	
40¼	36	4	Cont Baking B	200	½	½	½	
42½	35¼	2	Cont Baking pf	100	37	37	37	37
5¼	2½	½	Cont Can	7900	39½	37½	38¾	38
17¼	12¾	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	300	4	4	4	4
2¾	1½	..	Cont Insurance	800	13¾	12¾	13¾	13
6¼	5	..	Cont Motors	1000	15	14	14½	14
48¾	45¾	3	Cont Oil	6500	8¾	8	8¾	8
148¾	126	7	Corn Products	3300	51	47½	49¾	47¾
4¼	3½	..	Corn PProd pf	20	125	125	125	
28¾	23	21	Cotp	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
19	14¼	..	Cream of Wheat	1500	25	23¼	24½	23¾
18	9	..	Crown Cork & S	1800	18¼	18¾	18	18
24	16	..	Crucible Steel	300	9	9	9	9
2	1½	..	Crucible Steel pf	800	19¾	19	19¾	17
15	10	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	1¾	1¾	2	2
12	11¾	.60	Cuban Am S pf	50	15	13½	15	
48¾	30	7	Curtis Publishg	200	7	6½	6½	7
3¾	1½	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	32	30	30	30
3¾	2¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	3500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8½	4¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	300	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
			Cutler Hammer	200	5	5	5	5
4¾	1	..	Davison Chem	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
58¼	27¾	.60	Davega St	200	2	2	2	2
27½	17¼	6	Del & Hudson	9600	44	40½	43	41
71½	44	6	Del Lack & W	39000	20¾	18¾	19¾	18¾
13	10	..	Detroit Edison	2000	55½	55¼	55¼	54½
19¼	17¼	1.80*	Devoe & Ray A	500	10	10	10	
15¾	12	1.30	Diamond Match	300	11	11	11	
18¾	10½	1.80*	Dome Mines	3800	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¼
13¾	10¼	.75	Dominion Stores	300	11	11	11	11
3¾	2¼	..	Douglas A	5300	12½	11¾	11¾	11¾
102	100	5	Dresser B	200	2½	2½	2½	
41½	32½	2	Duluth So Sh pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
			du Pont de Nem	290	36	33½	35½	33¾
			Duquesne Lt pf	100	100¼	99½	99½	100
61¾	50½	3	*Eastman Kodak	5300	54¾	52½	53¾	53¼
6	3¾	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	1000	3½	3¼	3¾	3¾
20½	11½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	2500	13	11¾	12¾	12¼
1¾	1	..	Elec Boat	300	1	1	1	1
5	3¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30½	10	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt	4000	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
18¾	7	2	Elec Pow & Lt pf	300	10	10	10	10½
25½	21	2	El Pw&L 6%pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9½	7	..	Elec Sto Battery	500	23	22¾	23	22¾
31½	20¾	3	Engineers Pub S	100	5	5	5	
38	28	6	Engineers P S 5pf	500	24	22½	22¾	21¼
7¾	5	..	Engineers PS 6pf	1400	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
5¼	3	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	5½	5	5	5
16	7	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	4	3¾	4	
			Evans Products	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
54	42	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	41	41	41	42
1½	¾	..	Fed Screw W	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
3½	1½	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	25	25	25	25
63¾	42	6	Fidelity Phe F In	800	7½	7½	7½	7½
56	42	2½	Firstn T&R pf A	300	12¾	12¾	13½	13
10½	4½	..	First Nat Stores	2250	44¼	43	43¾	
20½	13¾	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	300	6	6	6¼	6¼
4	2	..	Foundation	1700	16½	15½	16¼	14½
2½	1¼	..	Fox Film A	800	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
26¾	18¼	2	Freeport Texas	700	19	17½	18¾	18½
7¼	4	..	Fuller 2pf	700	19	17½	18¾	18½
4	2¾	..	Gen Am Inv	1200	3¾	3	3¾	3½
19¾	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Sar	3300	15	14	14¾	14¾
7¾	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	700	5	4¾	5	4¾
3¼	2¼	2	Gen Baking	400	13¾	12	12½	13¼
1½	1¾	..	Gen Bronze	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3¾	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
18¾	10¼	.40	Gen Cable A	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12	11¾	.60	Gen Electric	34700	13¾	11½	12¾	11¾
27¾	21	2	Gen Elec Sp	1700	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾
1½	¾	..	Gen Foods	6300	34¾	23	24½	24½
13	10¼	7c	Gen G&E 7% A	800	1	¾	¾	¾
41½	35½	3	Gen Mills	10	12	12	12	
14¾	10	1	Gen Motors	700	38¼	35¼	35	36
77¼	61½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	61800	11¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
9¾	7¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	500	66	66½	66	67
20¼	13¼	1	Gen Pub Service	100	5½	5½	5½	
3¾	2¼	..	Gen Ry Signal	300	3	3	3	2¾
8¼	2½	..	Gen Realty	500	17	16	16½	15¾
20¼	12¾	1	Gen Refractories	100	½	½	½	
75	62	5	Gillette Saf Raz	100	2½	2½	2½	
33¾	23¼	..	Gillette S R pf	4900	15¾	14¼	14¾	14½
7¾	5¼	..	Gimbel Bros	4900	62	62	62	63
6	3¾	..	Gimbel Bros pf	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4¾	3	..	Glidden	200	6½	6	6½	6¼
16¾	12	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6¼	2	..	Gold Dust	100	3	3	3	
18¼	9	..	Goodrich	3800	14	13¼	13¾	12¾
18¾	9¼	..	Goodrich pf	1400	34½	32¾	34	32¾
48	27¾	3	Goodyear	400	9¾	9	9¼	
13¾	9¼	..	Goodyear 1pf	9400	13¾	10	12	10¾
2¼	1¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	29¼	28	29¼	27¾
5¼	3¾	..	Graham Paige	800	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
6¼	5¾	..	Granby	200	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
24½	17¾	..	Grand Union	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
27¾	3	2	Grand Un pf	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
21¾	15¾	1	Grant (W.T.)	900	17½	15	15¾	15¾
1¾	1	..	Great Nor pf	2700	8¾	7½	8	7¾
8¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	5½	5½	5½	5¼
10¼	7¾	..	Great West Sug	800	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾
9¾	7¾	1	Great W Sug pf	100	90	90	90	90
4¾	3¾	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13½	8¾	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
			Gulf States Steel	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10¾	7½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
14½	8½	..	Hahn D S pf	20	010	15	10	9¼
8¾	7¾	..	Hayes Body	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
97½	77½	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	91	91	91	91
7	4	..	Hershey Choc	400	45¾	45¾	45¾	
160	145	8	Holland Furnace	600	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
3¾	1¾	..	Homestake Min	400	160	164	165¾	163
15¾	8½	..	Houdaille Her B	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
11¾	6¾	..	Houston Oil	1100	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
15¾	11¾	2½	Houston Oil new	900	2	2	2	1¾
8½	3¾	.40	Howe Sound	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	11¾
3½	1¾	..	Hudson & Man	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
			Hudson Motor	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
			Hupp Motors	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
18¾	10¼	..	Ill Central	1400	13	10¾	11¾	10¾
31¾	21	..	Ill Central LL	30	21	21	21	21
38¾	27¾	3	Indus Rayon	800	31¾	29¾	30¾	29¾
13¾	8¾	1	Ingersoll-Rand	800	21¾	21¾	21¾	20¾
13	9¾	..	Inland Steel	800	21¾	21¾	21¾	
7¾	3¾	.15	Insuransshare Del	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
7¾	3¾	..	Interboro Rap T	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
27¾	13¾	..	Interlake Iron	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
97¾	73¾	4	Int Business M	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
6¾	3¾	.30	Int Carriers	3900	84	82½	83¾	
4¾	2¾	..	Int Cement	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23¾	13¾	.60	Int Harvester	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
80	50	7	Int Harvester pf	18400	17¾	14¾	16¾	14¾
8¾	3¼	..	Int Hydroelec	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8¾	6¾	..	Int Nickel	500	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
3¾	2¾	..	Int Paper	3500	7¾	6¾	7¾	6¾
11¾	8¾	..	Int Paper pf	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3¾	2¾	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
15¾	11¾	..	Int R

National Program To Help Banks Is To Be Undertaken

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Reported to Have Plan Ready

DETROIT, March 3 (AP)—Senator James Couzens, who came here this week to aid in unraveling the Michigan banking situation, said that he had been advised the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has "undertaken a national program," to deal with banking difficulties.

Senator Couzens said he talked over the telephone with Charles A. Miller, president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in Washington last night.

"The program he recited over the telephone," Senator Couzens said, "briefly is:

"That all loans must be predicated on adequate security. That was fundamental. Then, whenever any state is operating under a moratorium authorized by law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would advance money to any bank within that state to pay depositors whatever percentage of deposits had been agreed on in that community and sufficient money to maintain reserves on a very strict adherence to the rule that every depositor must be treated alike.

"It further provided that, should any applicant have money on hand to pay the agreed percentage of deposits, that applicant should not receive a loan; that in the case of any bank that had only part of the necessary money to pay the percentage agreed on, a loan would be made to make up the necessary amount."

Senator Couzens added that he wished to emphasize that "it is wholly at the hands of the comptroller of the currency whether he is satisfied that any national bank, anywhere, shall be permitted to keep open."

Boston Stocks

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar. 3	Mar. 2
150 Am & Cont	4¼	4¼	4¼		
35 Am Pneu lpf	8	8	8		
1376 Am T&T	101¼	95¾	99¾	97½	
230 Amoskeag	1½	1½	1½	1½	
165 Atlas Corp	7	6¾	7	6¾	
15 Avia Sec	3¼	3¼	3¼	5	
15 Big Sanf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	
15 Big Sanf pf	32	32	32	32	
181 Bos El	68	67	68		
26 B&M pr pf	18½	18	18		
5 Chi Junct pf	82¾	82¾	82¾		
300 Cop Range	2	1⅝	1⅝		
50 E G&Fuel	4½	4½	4½	5	
40 E G&F pf	53½	53	53½	52	
131 Edison Elec	151	148	148	146	
40 Em Asso	5	5	5		
285 First Nat S	44	43½	43½	43½	
170 Gen Elec Sp	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
11 Island C pf	85	85	85		
25 Me Cent	5	5	5		
25 Mergenthal	15¼	15¼	15¼		
25 Nash	13¼	12¾	13¼	12¾	
234 NE Tel	78	78½	77½	75¼	
15 Pocahontas	7½	7½	7½		
200 Quincy Min	35	35	35	40	
100 Shawmut	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
245 Stone & Web	7½	6¾	7¼	6¼	
61 Sull Mach	4	4	4	3½	
40 Swift & Co	7¼	7½	7½	7½	
50 Torrington	30	29¾	30	29½	
150 Uni Found	1	1	1	1⅛	
698 Uni Shoe	36	35½	36	35¼	
600 Utah Met	26	25	26		
40 War Bros	3	2¾	2¾	3	

BONDS

$4000 E Mass 4½s	25	25	25		

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	3½%	2½%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3½%	3%	3%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3½@3¾
Bar silver	27½c	26¾c	30½c
Time loans— 60 to 120 days	2½	2½	3½@3¾
5 to 6 months	2½	2½	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	3½@3¾	2¼@2½	2¾@2¾
4 months	3¾@3¾	2¾@2¼	2⅞@2¾
6 months	4 @3¾	2½@2¾	3 @2¾

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	2¾%
Short bills	¾@ ¾	¾@ ¾	3½@4½
3 mos bills	¾@ ¾	¾@ ¾	3½@4¾
Bar gold	220s 8d	121s 7½d	118s 9d
Bar silver	17d	17d	19⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3¼@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	3½	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.46	$3.42	$4.8665
Cables	3.46¼	3.42½	4.8665
France—franc	.0394⅛	.0394¼	.0382
Belgium—belga	.1408	.1408	.139
Italy—lire	.0512	.0507¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2383	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1534	.1528	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0600	.0600	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0600	.0600	.139
Holland—florin	.4048	.4049	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1767	.1752	.268
Poland—zloty	.1120	.1120	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0835	.0835	.193
Sweden—krona	.1830	.1815	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1958	.1950	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0138	.0138	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2275	.2237½	*
Shanghai—tael	.29⅞	.2875	*
India—rupee	.2610	.2590	.3359
Japan—yen	.2125	.2062½	.4984
Java—florin	.4050	.4040	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4050	.3987½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peri—sol	.1775	.1775	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8400	.8325	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2980	.2985	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

Boston Elevated Railway

Trustees of Boston Elevated Railway report for January excess of cost of service over receipts of $99,431 compared with an excess of receipts over cost of service of $5387 in January, 1932. For the seven months of the trustees' fiscal year ending Jan. 31 excess cost of service was $2,000,529 compared with $1,447,198 similar excess in the seven months to the end of January, 1932.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	80	80
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	30¾	29¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22½	21
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	11¾	10½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	68	68
Amer Chain deb 6s '3	50	50
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	71	71
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 3030	31	28
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70¼	70¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	88¼	87½
Amer Smbelting 5s '47	80	77½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101	100½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101¼	100⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99¾	98½
Amer T&T 5s '65	99¼	98
Amer T&T deb 5½s '53	104½	103½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	82	82
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77½	77¾
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	71¾	71¼
Associated Oil 6s '36	102¾	102½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89¾	88¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	85	84½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	89½	89½
Atlanta Knox & C 5s '47	75¼	75
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	51½	51½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98½	97
Balt & O 4s PLEWV div '41	61½	61½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	67½	67¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	28¾	26½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	52	52
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	35⅞	35⅜
Balt & Ohio r/g 6s '95	41	41
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	72½	71
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	93½	93½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103¼	102
Ben Ind Loan 6s '48	78¼	78¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	79	79
Beth Steel r/g 5s '42	71	71
Boston & Maine 5s '67	58⅜	58⅛
Boston & NY 4s	55	55
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102¼	101½
Brklyn Ed 5s E '52	102½	102
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85	84¼
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	81½	81½
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106¼	106¼
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '57	99½	98½
Brklyn Un Gas 6s '47	108	108
Buff R & P 4½s '57	37⅞	37⅛
Broadway & 7th Ave 5½s	2½	2½
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	48	48
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83	82¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	82¼	82¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	81¾	81⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	83¼	82¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	86½	86½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86½	85¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86½	85¾
Can North 4½s '35	93	92½
Can North deb 6½s '46	96	96
Can North deb 7s '40	98	96¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	51¾	51½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	58	56
Can Pacific 5s '44	82½	81
Cen District Tel 5s	102	102
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	103	103
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	64	64
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	69	68¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	52	52
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	63½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	94¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	101½	101
Ches & O 4½s B	80½	80½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	89	89
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	88	88
Chicago & East Ill 5s '54	9	9
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	28¼	28
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	13½	13½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	3¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	15	14½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 reg	67	67
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17	17
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	10½	9¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	68½	67¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	40¾	40½
Chicago & Nw r/g 5s 2037	17½	17½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	46	46
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17	17
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	54¼	52½
Chicago RI&P r/g 4s '34	19½	19
Chicago RI&P 5½s cv '60	20½	10¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	37	37
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	94¼	93⅜
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '62	105	104
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63¾	63¾
Childs Co 5s '43	30¾	28
Chile Copper 5s '47	37¼	34½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	94¼	94¼
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 B	98	97
Cin Un Term 5s C 2020	98½	96¼
Clev CC&StL gen 5s B	88¾	88¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	42½	42½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	61	61
Columbia G & E 5s deb '61	72½	72¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	71¾	70
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	98¾	98¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98	98
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100	100
Con Coal (Md) r/g 5s '50	71½	71½
Con Gas 4½s '51	93¼	92
Con Gas 5s '57	97¾	96½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	100¾
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	101	101
Container Corp 5s ct '43	18⅝	18⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	14½	14½
Cuba RR r/g 7½s '36	17½	17½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Del & Hudson r/g 4s '43	73	73
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	93	93
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	28¼	27⅝
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	30	30
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	11¼	11
Den & Rio G Wn r/g 5s '78	14½	14
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	85¾	85¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	93	93
Detroit Ed 5s '52	93	93
Detroit Ed 5s '82	93	93
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	72	72
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	100	100
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	3¾	3¾
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	38½	38½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	24	22¼
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	41	41
Erie RR gen 5s '75	24	23
Fla East Coast 5s '74	3¾	3¾
Gannett 6s '43	78	78
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	78	77½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97½	97½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Goodrich 6s '45	35¼	34½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	66½	66
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70	68
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98	97¼
Great Northern Plain	70	70
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	38⅞	38
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	38	38
Great Northern 7s '36 A	51	48
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	42¾	42¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	20½	20½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	40¾	39½
Hudson & Man r/g 5s '57	76½	76½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101
Ill Bell Tel r/g 5s '56	102½	101¼
Ill Central 4s '53	46	46
Ill Central r/g 4s '55	45¼	45¼
Ill Central 4½s '66	32¾	32¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	38½	38½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	42	42
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	97
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	30	29
Inter Rap Tran r/g 5s '66	50	47½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	54	52½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	42	42
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	54	54
Int & G Nor 5s G '52	19	17½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	19	19
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	3	3
Int Paper r/g 5s A '47	44	44
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	36	36
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	28	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	22	20½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	23¾	23½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	24	21¾
Int Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	75	75
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	47⅝	47⅝
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	98	96¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	52½	52½
Kan City So r/g 5s '50	48	48
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86¾	84
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83	83
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	31½	31½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	31¼	31¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	79	79
Laclede Gas r/g 5s '34	88¼	88¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	2½	2½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	27⅝	27½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	64	64
Long Island r/g 4s '49	86½	86½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	26	26
Louis Gas & Elec r/g 5s '52	98¼	63½
L&N r/g 4½s C 2003	63½	68½
L&N r/g 5s 2003 B	69	68
L&N r/g 5½s 2003	68	68
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30	30
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	30	30
Meade 6s '45 ww	38	36
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	80	80
Mill El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	71½	71½
Mill El Ry & Ls 5s '71	72	72
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76¼	76
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9¼	8¾
Mo Pacific r/g 5s A '65	20	20
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	21	20½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	21	21
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	21¼	20
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7	6¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	72½	72½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52½	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	79¼	78½
Nat Steel 5s '56	70	70
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97	96½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101¼	100½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87	85½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	50½	50½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	50½	50½
N O T & M 5½s '54	19	19
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74½	74½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	40	38½
NYC&HR r/g & im 4½s 2013	40	38¼
NYC&HR r/g & im 5s 2013	42½	40½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	47½	47½
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	65	65
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	14	13
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	16	16
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	9¾	9
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	90	89½
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	94	94
NY Edison 5s C '51	102¼	101⅞
NY Edison 5s B '44	102⅞	102⅛
NY Edison r/g 6½s '41	108½	108⅛
NY GELR&P pur m 4s '49	98⅛	98⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	45	45
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	36⅞	36⅞
NY NH&H 4½s '67	53	53
NY One & W gen 4s '55	46	46
NY Steam Corp 5s '58	97¾	96¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	102½	103
NY Sus & W r/g 5s '37	25½	25½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	98¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	35	34
Niag Share 5½s '50	58¼	58¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	90	88⅝
Norf & W div 4s '44	93½	93½
North Am Co 5s '61	73	73⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	55⅛	53½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	81	80
Nor Pacific 6s P 2047	63	62½
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	102⅛	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	75½	75½
Owens Ill Glass 5s	100	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	69½	99
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101½	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	25	25
Paramount Public 5½s '50	8½	8½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	58	57
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	75	75
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94½	94½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	69	69
Penn Railroad 5s '64	78⅝	78½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98⅛	98½
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	69½	69½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89½	89¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94½	94½
Phil Reading C&I 5s '49	35¼	35¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98	98
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	74	74
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	53¼	53¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	20½	20
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93½	93½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	99	99
Pure Oil 5½s '40	67½	67½
Read r/g 4½s A '97	79	79
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	61	61
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	60¾	60¼
Rochester Gas 5s	97½	97½
St Joseph Lead 5½s	81	81
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	45	45
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11	10¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9¼	9¼
St Louis & SF M&M con 6s '33	91	91
Saabd A L 6s ct	2½	2
Shell Pipe 5s '52	70½	70⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	65½	65½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92½	92¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94½	93¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101½	101½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	60	60
Smith A O 6½s '33	97	97
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88½	88½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	101
Southern Pacific r/g 4s '55	61	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	39¾	39¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	38	38
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	40	40
Southern Pacific SP Ter 4s '50	78	78
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19	19
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	21½	21½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	24	22½
Southwest Bell Tel r/g 5s '54	100⅝	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102½
Stad Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94¾
Studebaker 6s '42	30¾	30¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	78	77¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	48¼	48¼
Third Ave r/g 4s '60	36¼	36
Union El L & P r/g 5s '33	100½	100¼
Union El L & P 5s '37	97	97
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101⅜	101¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	95½	94⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	74	74
Union Pacific r/g 4s 2008	83	82¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	79½	79
United Biscuit 6s '42	97½	97¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	29½	29½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	62½	62
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	17½	17¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	20	20
Vanadium 5s '41	41½	41½
Virginia El & P 5½s	99½	98½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	98	97½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	96	96
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	41¾	41⅝
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6	6
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	58	58
Walworth 6s '45	13½	13
Western Electric 5s '44	93¼	92¾
Western \Maryland 4s '52	57½	57
Western Maryland 5½s '77	58¼	58
Western Pacific 5s A '46	24	24
Western Union col 5s '38	64	64
Western Union 6½s '36	56½	56½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	41½	41½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	45	45
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	54¼	54¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '78	55	55

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar 3	Mar 2
3½s '28-'47	100.3	99.30	100.	100.1
3½s '43-'47	100.20	100.20	100.20	
1st 4¼s '32-'47	100.3	99.28	100.3	100.7
4th 4¼s '33-'38	100.24	100.15	100.16	100.24
US 3s '51-'55	94.	93.30	94.	94.14
US 3½s '45-'49	96.	95.15	95.15	96.15
US 3½s '40-'43 Jn	98.5	98.	98.5	98.1
US 3½s '46-'56	98.31	98.24	98.24	98.31
US 4s '44-'54	100.2	99.31	100.	100.2
US 4¼s '47-'52	103.24	103.23	103.23	104.00

FOREIGN BONDS

Antwerp 5s '56	75¼	75¼	
Argentine Gov 5s '45	55	55	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	42	42	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	42	42	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	41¾	41¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb. '61	42¾	42¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	41⅝	41⅝	
Australia 4½s '56	69¼	68½	
Australia 5s '55	73	71½	
Australia 5s '57	73¾	73½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	89½	89½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	87½	87½	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90⅝	90⅝	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99	99½	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	101½	100⅝	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100½	100½	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	35½	35½	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	35½	35½	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¾	4¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¾	4¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5¼	5	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101½	101½	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20½	20½	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20½	
Bremen 7s '35	63	63	
Brisbane 5s '58	64½	64½	
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	41	41	
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	37¼	37¼	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	37¼	37¼	
Canada 4s	80	78¼	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94½	94¼	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	84¼	83¼	
Chile (Brazil) 6s '61	8½	8⅛	
Chile (eRp) 6s '60	6¼	6¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6¼	6¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	6¼	6¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	6¼	6¼	
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '81	13	13	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	23	23	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23	23	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	31	30½	
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	58	58	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	60	60	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89	89	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	36	36	
Denmark (King) 4½s	58¼	58¼	
Denmark (King) 5s '55	69	69	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	48	47⅝	
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	93¾	93¾	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	68	68	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123⅛	123¼	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	65	64	
German 7s '49	76¼	74½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	62½	61¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	50	50	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48	48	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	60	60	
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	60	60	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	42	42	
Germ El Pow '53	49¾	49⅞	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	37½	37⅛	
Germ Gov Inc 5½s '65	52½	50⅝	
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	49¾	49¾	
Graz 6s '54	53⅜	53⅜	
Marpen 6s '49 ww	57¼	57¼	
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	33	33	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	24½	24½	
Ilsder Steel 6s '48	41½	41⅛	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	86⅞	86¼	
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	95¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	41	40⅝	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101¼	100⅝	
Karstadt 6s '43	30	30	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '40	13½	12½	
Leipsig (City) 7s '47	56⅞	56⅞	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	79	79	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102	101⅝

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 Popular studio recital.
5:30 NBC, "Singing aLdy."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Our Daily Food."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News," with Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Dutch Band.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; "Charlie Chan" in "The Chinese Parrot."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; drama.
9:30 NBC, Stokes Orchestra; soloist; trio.
10:00 Local dance music; news
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Welcome Lewis; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Musical Art Quarter.
12:15 a. m.—NBC dance music

WEEI, Boston (590ke-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC. Triangle Club; organ talk.
5:15 Y. M. C. A talk.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 "Arabia," Flight Lieutenant Leslie Potter.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 Dance orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Pre-Inaugural Concert: Rosa Ponselle; Lawrence Tibbett; Efrem Zimbalist; National Symphony Orchestra, Hans Kindler, conductor.
9:30 Dance orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra
10:30 NBC, "Neighbors": Zona Gale sketch
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; band; news.
6:15 Good, News Quarter Hour.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dramatized news.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mary Eastman; Modern Male Chorus; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "The Inside Story — George Gershwin," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 Tonart Singers.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, popular programs.
6:30 CBS, Inaugural Committee speaker.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Chemical Society talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:30 Negro spiritual recital.
9:45 Announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; popular soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
10:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930ke-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, Air and ground description of scenes at White House, the Capitol, Senate Chamber, Pennsylvania Avenue, Mayflower Hotel.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, President-Elect Roosevelt's arrival at White House; ride of President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt to Capitol.
12:00 noon—NBC, Inauguration of Hon. John Nance Garner as Vice-President, in the Senate Chamber.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Inauguration of Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States. Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice, administering the oath of office; inaugural address; departure to White House; departure of Hon. Herbert E. Hoover to Union Station.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Inaugural Parade, from air and ground.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 to 4:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:45 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Army, Navy and Marine Bands.
1:45 p. m.—CBS, Talk, Mr. John B. Kennedy.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Inaugural Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; weather; news.
8:45 a. m.—Local and CBS music.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, Preview of Inauguration ceremonies.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS dance music.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 5

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m; and W9XAA, 6030kc-49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX 1090kc-275m.

FORT WORTH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-246m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

SAN FRANCISCO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Trustees Aid Wesleyan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Assistance in liquidating the $1,250,000 Wesleyan College debt was given in subscriptions from eight members of the board of trustees who live here. Three of the members are women alumnae of the college. The college is putting out an emergency appeal in Macon for $250,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

INCREASE your income showing hand tailored, silk lined neckties; unusual values; direct from manufacturer; sample line free; commission. AEROFABRICS, 38-G West 36th, N. Y. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AGENCY FRANCHISE.

Our client, an established company, is now ready, after seven years of engineering and an investment of over a million dollars, to nationally operate and wants to establish city and state franchises on a public utility that has great appeal and sold to homes, institutions, such as schools and hospitals. The plan of operation calls for the establishing of local companies to operate on a sales leasing and service basis. Our client is not selling the franchise, but the man, men or company must be financially and morally sound, and able to produce a stated amount of business. In reply, state fully financial responsibility, previous operations and experience. All answers will be considered confidential. Grant & Wadsworth and Casmir, Inc., Chrysler Bldg., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LA JOLLA, CALIF.—Seashore rest home; quiet, restful bungalows; near church; large lawn; nurse in attendance. 7777 Ivanhoe St. MRS. H. E. ELLIOTT.

PERSONAL SERVICE

PERSONAL SERVICE awaits your need in NEW YORK CITY. Sightseeing, general requests; rates reasonable; no charge for Schools, Shopping, Apartments, Tours, Hotels, Theatres. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL 30 West 10th St., N. Y. C. Tel. St. 9-3787

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN and women to sell an attractive holder for the Christian Science Quarterly; liberal commission. Particulars write F. W. SCHOOF, 2154 Quimby Avenue, New York City.

REFINED women, earn money, sell high grade fashionable wearing apparel accessories; seasonal merchandise; liberal commissions. WHITE, 150B West 66th St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 300 4th Ave., New York City

SOCIALLY known woman to show to mothers of her acquaintance, by appointment only, models of exquisite handmade dresses for little girls; prices very moderate; liberal commission. MARY MOORE, Box 156, Davenport, Iowa.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; opportunity to earn free dress. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 332, Indianapolis, Ind

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SERVICES NOW AVAILABLE to manage hotel, apartment house of summer camp. Write Box P-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

TAX CONSULTATION
Intelligent preparation of Income Tax Returns and advice on other tax matters.
WILLIAM J. MARKS
Public Accountant
17 East 42nd Street
Murray Hill 2-2900 New York City

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS

844 BEACON STREET—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50.
87 ST. STEPHEN STREET—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $65.
114 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Laf. 7046

ASHMONT—2 large rooms, kitchen and bath, heat and electric light, screened-in porch; very complete apartment; 17 minutes to Park St.; rent $35. Telephone Talbot 2353.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—5-room apartment, all improvements, hot water heat, $30; garage available. Univ. 3894-W.

NEW YORK CITY

309 WEST 109TH STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University shops and theatres. Express subway station and 5th Avenue bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace, elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants, hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MARBURY HALL, 164 W. 74th St., N. Y. C. JUST WHAT YOU WANT—1-2-room apts.; near Christian Science church; reasonable; convenient subway, elevated, surface lines.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER for small family; must be good cook. Write Box A-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

NURSE for infant and assist with care of boy and girl ages 3 and 5 respectively; must be thoroughly experienced, not over 40 years of age, and have very good personal references from employers available for further inquiry; Scotch or English preferred. Box 984, Greenwich, Conn.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7749
224 E. 54th St. El. 5-9033

MILLINERY

BETTER HATS
Ready made or made to order
SARA HAT SHOP
Room 601, 26 West St., Boston Tel. Hub. 2067

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Cornelius A. Wood Jr., Andover, Mass.
William Rockwell, Andover, Mass.
Edward K. Greenwood, Lodz, Poland.
Mrs. Henry D. Dewell, Berkeley, Calif.
Henry D. Dewell, Berkeley, Calif.
Jane Dewell, Berkeley, Calif.

OFFICE SPACE

NEW YORK CITY—Space available in attractive book and art shop, for non-conflicting line, or desk room; reasonable. Call Room 1959, 11 West 42nd Street.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 681 Fifth Ave., 3 afternoons or evenings. Write Box W-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS — Unusual gifts; artists' supplies. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., Painting Contractor, 103 Charles St., Boston. Plenty of parking space. Tel. Lat. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 18

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

PRINTING

FINE job printing by conscientious craftsmen. May we estimate? HANCOCK PRESS, 80 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 1165.

200 NOTEHEADS and envelopes neatly printed with name and address $1.00; commercial work solicited. CUSHING & HALLOWELL, 1 Church St., Westbrook, Me.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. MRS. ALLEN, 1207 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

EXCELLENT opportunity to make good income in spare time; sell unsurpassed quality silk hosiery direct from factory to friends, neighbors, acquaintances; unusual values bring easy sales; build steady repeat business; new spring colors; liberal commissions; no investment. CHO-SAN HOSIERY MILLS, 299 Madison Ave., Dept. A-1, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Single and double rooms in business woman's apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator service. Com. 4178.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Warm, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 8177.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 11½ Prospect Place—Furnished or light housekeeping; suitable one, two; $3.00-$5.00 per week. Sterling 3-1987.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Square —Exceptional opportunity for two; charming home, attractive room; delicious meals; reasonable rates. Porter 1418.

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 113th (71)—Large sunny outside, running water, elevator; highly recommended; board optional; 1-2 adults; near church, Broadway. PEARSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th St.—Light, warm rooms, $3.00 up; kitchen privileges; elevator; near church. (Apt. 4E). University 4-8456.

N. Y. C., 15 West 95th—Beautiful furnished room, modern; subway, church one block; refined home; reasonable; gentleman. Riv. 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY, 515 West 110th (10A)—Finely furnished, modern, sunny; shower; business person; Sunday or evenings; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 601 West 180th St.—Sunny outside room, exceptional, clean, single-double, shower, elevator, reasonable. Wa. 7-8484 (Apt. 35).

SEWING

EXPERIENCED sewing, mending or reading by hour, day or week. F. A. STRATTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Suite 2, Boston. Com. 4363.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, age 37, seeks traveling sales position; good business experience including retail and wholesale; capable of following instructions intelligently; expense allowance, small salary and commission desired. Box L-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CANADIAN girl would like general or second work in small adult family; good references. Somerset 6745-M (Somerville, Mass.).

EXPERIENCED Swedish woman desires position as cook; neat, orderly, capable, willing; references. ANNA D. NELSON, 45 Worcester St., Boston. Com. 3311.

REFINED middle-aged German woman, practical nurse, travel or at home; Christian Scientists preferred. Richmond Hill 2-3004 (N. Y.) forenoon.

SOLOISTS

MEZZO-SOPRANO soloist and teacher; available for church position. ALICE M. FRITZ, 276 So. Center St., Orange, N. J.

SURVEYORS

RALPH W. WALES
Successor to E. S. Smille, invites patronage
246 Walnut St., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 1520

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE HISTORY COURSES: King James Version as greatest English classic; reading aloud; Boston pronunciation. MISS BLANCHARD, 37 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Lex. 2-6880.

COACHING, DICTION AND RADIO by experienced actress, teacher of diction, mother of several young stars including her son Guy Robertson; terms reasonable. MRS. WILLIAM WEBB-ROBERTSON (Dollie Davis), 127 East 15th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-7435.

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT, Singing
Private pupils, class instruction at moderate rates. Classes for singing the new hymns. Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72nd St., N. Y. C. Telephone Endicott 2-4800

EXPERT private tutoring in Oral Reading, Diction, by call or studio. ELLINGSWORTH, 142-23 Franklin Ave., Flushing, N. Y.; Independence 3-2295.

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N. Y. C., 121 West 77th St.—Private residence; large, beautifully furnished living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; home atmosphere, $12.

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AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll, Tontine shades, Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

MASSACHUSETTS

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Call LeBARON'S ELECTRIC SHOP
for wiring and repairs. Work done by expert mechanics.
Visit our showroom
608 Mass. Ave., ARLINGTON CENTER
Near 5c Savings Bank
Phone Arl. 0222

OUR SPRING BLOOMS Are at Their Best—Now
A colorful assortment, $1.50 and up.
Phone or Visit
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 MASS. AVENUE Arl. 3090, 3091

COKE $10 and up. All known varieties, including New England, Cambridge and Semet-Solvay Cokes. Also PetroKarbon $12.90. Prompt deliveries to all suburbs. ANTHRACITE, Imported and Domestic $13 up.
HAYWARD FUEL COMPANY
37 NEWPORT STREET
ARL. 5690-M SOM. 1169-R

Special for Saturday
Fresh Eggs and Whipping Cream
Phone your order. We deliver
Pleasant Street Market
JAMES O. HOLT
Arl. 0580—0582

CLEERCOAL
Genuine Imported, Range size, suitable for stove or heater. Special for month of March. $11.75 per ton
Genuine Imported OVOIDS (in bin) $9.50
HAYWARD FUEL COMPANY
37 Newport St Arl. 5690-M, Som. 1169-R

BELMONT

G. A. Delesdernier
TAILOR
CLEANSING
PRESSING AND REPAIRING
14 Leonard Street Phone 0637

Greer's Fish Market
Telephone Bel 4185 We deliver Free
369 TRAPELO ROAD
Stale Fish is poor food.
Get Fish from a Real Fish Man.
Fresh Native Halibut
Delicious Fillets of Lemon Sole
Farm Eggs reduced to 33c

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Commonwealth 4330 Advertising Records

INSURANCE
of Every Description
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200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Spector's
PERMANENT WAVES now at special price; one wave $5.00, two persons together $8.00. Our system is the last word in comfort.
SPECTOR'S BEAUTY SALON
120 Boylston Street, Boston Tel. HAN. 9353

Harriet S. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042

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205 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving. Marcel and Finger Waving. Haircutting. Shampooing. Manicuring. Facials.

Little Building Stationery Shop
HELEN J. KEYES
Commercial and Social Stationery
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
80 BOYLSTON ST. Second Floor

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com 4500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.00
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

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$5 Up
Remodeling a Specialty
Mme.
BUETTEL ARNOULD
37 TEMPLE PLACE
Over Whitney's

B. JENNIE WORTLEY
29 GAINSBOROUGH ST. KEN. 0848
CUSTOM MADE
GOWNS, SUITS and COATS
REMODELING

Alice W Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
136 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6180

The Woodbury Shop
229 BERKELEY STREET
Bet. Boylston & Newbury Sts.
Lending Library and Notions
— Toys, Games — Gifts and Greeting Cards.
R. Louise Hancock
Arthur H. Pohl

Anne Mason Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
Marcel and Permanent Waving
193 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Phone Kenmore 4397

LAMPERT'S TAXI
Pierce-Arrow Cars
Day and Night Service
Office 94 Hemenway St., cor. Westland Ave
Kenmore 7700
Careful and Courteous Drivers

Mary E. Goss
MILLINER
Personal attention given to Moulding Hats to the head
120 Tremont St., Rm. 408 Hub. 4369

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WILLARD BATTERIES
HENRY F. HOUGHTON
Established 1923
Green St., cor. *Centre St.* JAM. 5050-W

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS — Federal National Linen Service Co. — APRONS TOWELS
1310 COLUMBUS AVE. BOSTON MASS.
Tel. HIGhlands 7330

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Optometrist and Optician
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Telephone GARrison 3983

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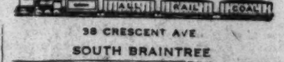
Norge Refrigerators
ALDEN-WALKER Inc.
BRA 0908

TELEPHONE BRAINTREE 0075



39 CRESCENT AVE.
SOUTH BRAINTREE

Leo Shoe Repair Shop
343 WASH. ST., BRAINTREE, MASS.
We make your old shoes look like new. Best materials and reliable prices. Work on ladies' shoes a specialty.
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked.

Mansfield & Braintree
TAILORS
Cleansers and Dyers
143 Washington Street Tel. Bra 1200
Work called for and delivered

BROOKLINE

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a

FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

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for All Occasions
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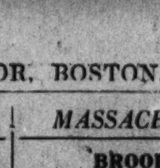

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DAILY FEATURES

The Children's Corner

The Woodland Weekly News

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS the custom of the ant and the grasshopper who lived together through the winter months in the ant's house to go to bed early, not so much because they considered it a good habit as because they had nothing to sit up for. More than that, the ant was a thrifty little person, and going to bed early saved candles. So they went to bed just before sunset and got up just after sunrise.

Sometimes the ant got up first, and sometimes the grasshopper, and if there happened to be a snowstorm that made a dark day neither of them would get up until she was hungry. Then the first one up got the breakfast, and the last one up washed the dishes. And if neither of them got hungry enough to notice, why, very likely, they both slept all day and didn't know the difference. But as the ant said to the grasshopper, and the grasshopper agreed with the ant, it was astonishing how rapidly the days passed.

"When you've got nothing to do, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, "the thing to do is to do it."

"And enjoy doing it, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "It's a waste of time doing nothing if you don't enjoy it."

Saturday afternoon was the most exciting time in the week, for it was then that the paper ant left a copy of the Woodland Weekly News at the ant's door. "There's the paper ant, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant one Saturday afternoon when they sat doing nothing in their comfortable rocking chairs. "What a merry little fellow he is!"

"Always a-whistling, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "Don't stir, my dear. I'll get it."

So the grasshopper opened the door and took in the Woodland Weekly News, and came back to her rocking chair.

"Read it aloud, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "Ha! ha! I'm sure I don't know whatever we'd do without the Weekly News."

"Read It Aloud, Sister Grasshopper," Said the Ant.

"I see, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, shifting her chair to get a better light, for the sun was going down and it was almost bedtime, "that ladybugs are going to wear red again next summer."

"Read it aloud. Read it aloud, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant.

"'Fashion Says No Change for Ladybirds,'" read the grasshopper. "The latest news in the insect world of fashion is that red will be the popular color for ladybugs next summer. Red jackets, tastefully decorated with black spots, will be much worn by well-dressed ladybugs, both at home and at all social gatherings.'"

"Read me some more, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "Unless it's getting too dark."

"It is getting a bit dark, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "But I think there is time for one more morsel of news before we go to bed. Ha-ha! Ha-ha! What a joke on the John W. Flies!"

"What was the joke on the Flies, Sister Grasshopper?" asked the ant.

"'Warm Weather Fools Flies,'" read the grasshopper. "'Wednesday was a warm day. It was so warm that it awoke Mr. and Mrs. John W. Fly, who are wintering in the warm corner of a kitchen pantry. They came out and buzzed about the kitchen, greatly surprising the cook who did not expect to see flies at this season. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Fly thought it was summer, but they learned the difference when night came and the fire was low in the kitchen stove. Then they were glad to get back to their winter quarters in the pantry.'"

"I'm sure they were, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "But I guess now that it is time for us to be going to bed."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Fasting" in Mark 9: 29 (Mrs. A. B. S.)—Translates the Greek *nesteia*, "abstinence."

A Sunday school worker asked a child the meaning of "prayer" and "fasting" in this verse. After some cogitation, the youngster replied that "prayer" meant "thinking right" and that "fasting" meant "not thinking wrong."

"Him" and "he" in I John 3: 3 (Mrs. A. B. S.)—Scholars are virtually agreed that the Greek manuscripts do not indicate that these pronouns refer to "man." Weymouth renders the verse: "And every man who has this hope fixed on Him, purifies himself so as to be as pure as He is."

The Revised Version has it: "And every one that hath this hope set on him purifieth himself even as he is pure.

Moffatt: "And everyone who rests this hope on him, purifies himself as he is pure."

Goodspeed: "And everyone who possesses this hope in him tries to make himself as pure as he is."

Modern English New Testament: "And every one who has this hope fixed on him purifies himself, just as he is pure."

Twentieth Century New Testament: "And every one who has this hope in regard to Christ tries to make himself pure—pure as Christ is."

Westcott paraphrases the sense: "He who looks forward to becoming like God hereafter must strive after His likeness now."

God (M. J. C.)—Preferably with the vowel short as in cot. The effort to sound the name as *Gawd* has always seemed a bit affected.

Tuesday, tune (Miss P. M. C., who reports hearing *Toosdy* and *toon*)—Sound them with the long *u*, *Tuze'-day* and *tune*. (Note that the *a* in the first is sounded quick-long as in chaotic.)

Surplus (Mrs. P. P. S.)—*Sur'-plus* (first *u* circumflex as in urn, second short as in pup).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE'S armed without that's innocent within.—POPE.

Hymnal Notes

No. 34

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A SIGNIFICANT fact of Mozart's life is recorded in his cantata "Maurerfreude" ("Mason's Joy"), composed from his interest in the Masonic order to which he belonged. His friend Haydn, we know, referred music to a divine inspiration. What we know of Mozart hints that he, too, conceived of music somewhat after the vision of Job, wherein the morning stars sang together. This joy in music sustained him under neglect in his later years. For Mozart might have sung with one whose victory outstripped his own:

O make me glad for every scalding tear,
For hope deferred, ingratitude, disdain.

Mary Baker Eddy, writer of the quoted lines ("Poems," page 84), shows herself an understanding hearer of Mozart. Out of her own necessity to express a supreme vision, she recognized that the musician, too, experienced "more than he expressed" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 213). Comparing him with Beethoven, she said that Mozart "measures himself against deeper grief" (Message for 1900, page 11).

Mozart said that before he put pen to paper he beheld his symphony as a perfect whole, which he could survey all at once, like a great building. Musicians place his three greatest symphonies (those of 1788, including the "Jupiter") as the crown of his work. His string quartets were "the first really great and perfect examples" of this form of music, and those dedicated to Haydn, his teacher, in 1782, are "among the select few of the highest value in existence."

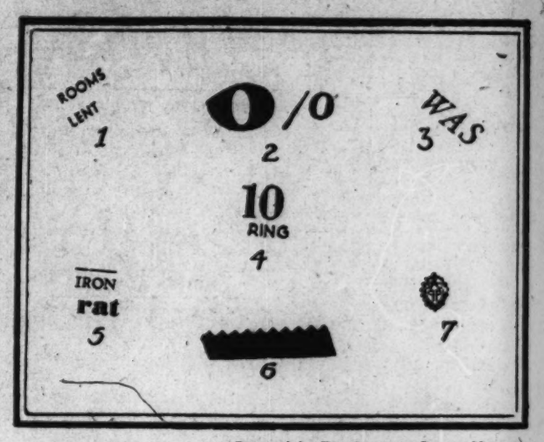
But it was for his opera "The Marriage of Figaro," based on the play by Beaumarchais (friend of American liberty), that Prague received him with shouts of *Viva*. There, as he wrote home, he heard everywhere, sung and whistled, "nothing but Figaro." It was, as the opera itself sings, "Figaro here, Figaro there, Figaro, Figaro, Figaro, everywhere." His "Don Juan" shows a power of broader, more intense, if not actually tragic beauty. The libretto of this opera, as well as that of his "Magic Flute" (with its talking animals and other magical amazements—promising Wagner's), proved that the music, not the play, is the thing.

One song, "The Violet" (Goethe), shows what Mozart might have done with the "Lieder" (songs) that made so large a part of the fame of Schubert, Schumann, and Mendelssohn.

No. 34, Home, is an example of the symmetry and poise of Mozart's melody.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 3



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 3." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Spreading Cheer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

SPREADING cheer on a wholesale scale has been done in Chicago by many people who have had no money to give. During the holiday season, the Red Cross of Chicago sent out a call for volunteer sewers to make 1,000,000 garments out of the converted cotton which the Government had authorized the Cotton Stabilization Corporation to release to the American Red Cross.

As usual, church societies, Parent-Teacher associations, women's clubs and others put aside routine activities to meet the emergency. Then came a group of seamstresses, business women, trained nurses, and women of the Overseas League, and almost everyone of these said: "I am out of work and haven't a cent to spend, but I want to do something to help." And help they did—they made hundreds of dresses for schoolgirls.

An industrial engineer on an enforced vacation rearranged the Red Cross sewing rooms for greater efficiency. Later, he returned to his work at the Western Electric, interested the dean of women in the sewing and she, in turn, interested all the girls, so they took 1000 garments to make—and then sent for more.

A young chemist wrote: "Usually I have had money to spend on others at Christmas time—this year I have time to give. How can I help?" He packed 500 layettes. This meant the handling of 19,000 articles of clothing. He had the satisfaction of knowing that 100 layettes reached their destination within 48 hours.

The wife of a rural postman organized the village of Glenview into one great sewing society, to make dresses for schoolgirls.

A Scoutmaster out of a job organized the busy mothers of his troop to make dozens and dozens of garments which he carted back and forth.

Even women in the poorest districts went to the settlements to do their bit in this emergency.

Three big garment manufacturers took gross lots of cut garments and returned these finished.

Under the direction of sewing teachers in the schools and also of organization leaders, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, and Junior Red Cross groups sewed for "live dolls." The Juniors enthusiastically collected buttons for garments.

Distribution of the finished garments is being made through the family relief agencies of the Illinois Relief Commission, and the department stores make deliveries. "Lack of money" and "poor business" seem to have been made an incentive for doing a great deal of good. While this story is from Chicago, similar stories can be told of cities, towns, and villages throughout the United States—all spreading cheer on a wholesale basis.

Brevities

Omaha World-Herald: New low in prominence among Democrats is not to have been mentioned for a place in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Chicago Daily News: If President Hoover wishes his Rapidan camp to retain its vogue, he should furnish it with a practicable swimming pool.

In Lighter Vein

A Gift

A woman of uncertain vocal attainments deemed it her duty not merely to lead, but drown the efforts of the village choir. The choir rose in protest, and asked the vicar to inform the offender that she must sing more in harmony.

Calling on her as soon as he could brace himself for the unpleasant duty, the vicar said blandly: "And now, Miss R——, I have been asked to say a word to you about your singing—"

"Don't mention it," the chorister broke in. "Not to me be the praise—it's a gift."—*East Sussex News.*

Overdue

The housewife was superintending the dusting of her husband's library.

"Careful, Jane," she said to the maid. "Mind how you handle the books. Some of them go back to George I, you know."

Jane, who was in the act of dusting a novel, smiled knowingly.

"Yes, ma'am," she replied; "and I see one or two of 'em ought to go back to the lending library as well."—*Answers.*

Bridge Department

"Hello, is this the city bridge department?"

"Yes. What can we do for you?"

"How many points do you get for a little slam?"—*El Paso World News.*

Just Who Does

"Uncle, you aren't married, are you?"

"No, Bobbie."

"Then who tells you what you ought not to do?"—*Good Hardware.*

Humorist

Wife: "I called in at that shop where young George has got a new job. They think he's a wonderful salesman!"

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A base pay—
of $10 a day for a five-day week as a permanent policy for American industry, is advocated by Charles F. Abbot, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

It was Mrs. Grace Billings—
who as a little girl told Abraham Lincoln that he would look better if his face was adorned with whiskers.

A legislator—
in Wisconsin sponsored a bill which would have required all oleomargarine sold in the state to be colored a brilliant green.

A group of unemployed—
in Seattle, Wash., insisted on a dance orchestra to go with their free meals.

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of the Portuguese

Better deserve honor and not have it, than have it and not deserve it.

Better an ass that carries me than a horse that throws me.

Better repair the gutter than the whole house.

Keep good company and you shall be of the number.

Let everyone be content with what God has given him.

Good is the delay which makes sure.

Faint heart is always in danger.

No one is poor but he who thinks himself so.

Better be silent than talk ill.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Passengers flying westward across America can occasionally view three "sunrises" and "sunsets" within an hour. The illusion happens in mountainous Nevada, where the planes fly over three high ranges. As the plane rises to pass over each ridge, the sun gives the appearance of rising. And as the plane dips down, the illusion of a sunset is given.

Rime-O-Grams No. 100

Trees of Many Lands

(Published Feb. 3)

Answers

1.
The Journeys of "Johnny"
For many a year,
Furnished cider and sauce
For the bold pioneer.
(Apple tree)

2.
Its Saccharine product
Will top off a "sundae,"
And sweeten the burden
Of sven "blue Monday."
(Sugar maple tree)

3.
"The Queen of the Woods"
Helped a fictitious chief
Build a waterproof boat
As light as a "leaf."
(Birch tree)

4.
Its coat forms a product
Of commerce and gain,
Although it sounds Irish
They raise it in Spain.
(Cork Oak, Cork tree)

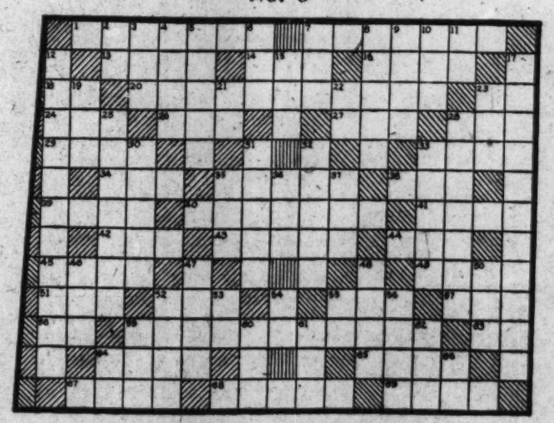
5.
When skillful young Locksley
Would marksmanship show,
What English tree furnished
His flexible bow?
(Yew Tree, also Texis)

Winners

Miss Blake, Woodfords, Maine.
Mrs. Mary V. Emery, Portsmouth, N. H.
Miss J. Plank, Bentonville, Ark.
Mrs. E. J. Waires, Scranton, Penna.
Miss Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Mary G. Irving, New York City.
Miss Georgia A. Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Miss Nellie Brooks, Newport, Vt.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Miss Edna J. McCullough, Marlboro, N. Y.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
Miss Laura M. Yoxall, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. R. S. Wright, Croton Falls, N. Y.
Robert G. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. Ethel Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss Esther Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Frank W. James, Francis, Sask., Can.
Ruth A. Brown, New York, N. Y.
S. H. Churchill, Edmonton, Alta, Can.
Miss Genevieve Daniels, Laguna Beach, Calif.
Clara Alpers, New York, N. Y.
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Charles Ferguson, Missoula, Mont.
Charles F. Claar, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice S. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. F. H. Prichard, Aurora, Ill.
Mrs. Martha Schade, Placentia, Calif.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.
Miss F. Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. M. K. Walkey, Scranton, Penna.
Miss L. A. Campbell, Montreal, Que.
Miss B. Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 6



THE SOLUTION WILL APPEAR TOMORROW

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

40—Name of this State.
1—State's highest peak.
7—State bounding on the north.
13—Past participle of "23 across."
14—Epoch.
16—One of the Great Lakes.
18—Prefix meaning "with."
20—Famous geyser in "17 down."
23—Exist.
24—Possessive pronoun.
26—Rent.
27—Girl's name.
28—Sun.
29—Greek mythology's god of love.
33—First cousin to a biscuit.
34—Pronoun.
35—Not fresh.
36—Negative connective.
39—Expression of delight in speed.
41—Roosters do it.
42—Where we repose.
43—Sir Walter.
44—Used to glide over snow.
45—Out here they raise "31 down" to get this.
49—Gate (Scot.).
51—Frigid.
52—Graphic representation of an area.
55—Sound made by an animal extensively raised out here.
57—River (Spanish).
58—Greek equivalent to English "n."
59—Largest river of this State.
62—Printers' measure.
64—Used by fishermen.
65—Deep breath.
67—State bounding on the southwest.
68—Annual "round up" in capital of State.
69—This State produces more than 5,000,000 tons of this a year.

DOWN

2—College degree.
3—Prefix meaning "new."
4—Girl's name.
5—Finished.
6—Late afternoon social.
7—Sometimes "welcome" is written on this floor covering.
8—Five successive letters in the Latin "nefas" dies."
9—Conformable to fact.
10—Trouble.
11—Point of compass.
12—Name of State was derived from (?), "broad plains." (Rather hard, so here it is: MCHEUWOMINK.)
15—Tear.
17—Famous National Park in State.
19—Over (poetical).
21—Unit of lineal measurement (ab.).
22—His Majesty.
23—Bolivia (ab.).
25—Species of rhododendron.
28—Comparative of "sorry."
30—You will always find at least one on "42 across."
31—Raising this is most important industry in the State.
32—Long cuts.
33—Classification of mountains in State.
35—Three successive letters in "system."
36—"I love" (Latin).
37—Entomology (ab.).
46—English Church Union.
47—Mythological god of war.
48—Tame ones are all right, but give respect to the wild ones out here.
50—Knot.
53—An insect that eats holes.
56—Liquid measure (ab.).
54—Not down.
55—British Academy.
56—Suffix meaning "of the nature of."
60—National Education Association.
60—Call of the owl.
61—Side protected from the wind.
63—Latin word designating "the self."
64—New Testament.
66—Exclamation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Dictator—American Style

TALK is current as inauguration day arrives that the present emergency can be met only by endowing Mr. Roosevelt with emergency powers. In the field of federal reorganization Congress has just granted the President unprecedented authority. But in other respects new powers for the Executive are vaguely defined. Indeed, some commentators avoid the necessity of explaining them by calling boldly for a dictator.

This plea is really a simplified way of calling for a truly national Government. Washington has been a battleground of sectional interests, not of different notions of the legislation likely to benefit the country as a whole.

Henry Clay once said, "I have heard something said about allegiance to the South. I know of no South, no North, no East, no West, to which I owe my allegiance." Few legislators today could make this boast. Harassed districts are calling on their representatives as never before for particular forms of federal assistance. Sectional interest wars with sectional interest for a place on the federal statute book.

For every section that wins out in this legislative strife, another section is bound to lose out. A reminder was given by President Hoover in vetoing the Philippine Independence bill. Louisiana was one of the sections that led the fight for this bill. It felt that the sugar industry of the islands was ruining the local sugar industry. President Hoover pointed out that if the Filipinos could not sell, they could not buy, and this would hurt the exporters and shippers of the Pacific coast. The logic turned no votes at all. Section after section refused to look at the question in any but its own light.

But the harm to other sections by sectional legislation in Washington is secondary to the fact that this type of government is ruinous to the national interest. In the case of Philippine independence, for instance, how many legislators gave thought to the disturbed state of the Pacific today, and the necessity for considering the measure in that light. Very few. Illustrations of this unconcern are so plentiful that those who call for a dictator apparently despair of achieving national government through the national legislature. Instead they look for it in the Executive, on the assumption, it would seem, that the President is the only individual in the Government who can think nationally in an emergency.

Being the chosen of all the people, the President can afford to think nationally. And he has the duty to do so. But whether he can act nationally depends to a unique extent upon the will of Congress. President-Elect Roosevelt is in a far more fortunate situation in this respect than President Hoover. Both chambers of the legislature are of his own political persuasion. Therefore his leadership can be correspondingly more effective. Is it enough, however, to rely solely upon Executive leadership as the means for insuring national government? The question goes to the very root of the American system.

The answer is that the Executive is not clothed with the necessary authority. Were the emergency a war, he would automatically assume an enlarged function as commander-in-chief. But the present emergency is economic. And what the people require is the vigorous use of federal credit to breathe new vigor into a moribund economy. Yet the President by himself can do nothing to meet this requirement. For the power of the purse is constitutionally vested in the legislature, and, in Taft's words, the President is "always a petitioner at the doors of Congress for the money necessary to carry on public affairs." Neither leadership nor the control of a party that is dominant in both houses can compete with the influence that comes from holding the national purse strings.

The first necessity of a truly national government, therefore, is some understanding within the limits of the Constitution between the ruling Democrats and the President-Elect whereby the Executive can obtain a dominant voice over the exchequer. What is needed, in other words, is not a dictator, but a fiscal tsar. In Britain this would be normal procedure. Parliament cannot appropriate. That function is held by the Government or Cabinet, and the power of Parliament, though it can turn out the Government, as Congress cannot, is solely negative, being expressed in vetoes of particular items in the Government's budget.

Such an understanding in Washington would relieve the representatives of pork-barrel responsibilities to their districts. And it would give the people what they now so urgently need —national government, prompt and effective.

Making Friends Through Films

THE film of "Cavalcade," produced by an American company in Hollywood, has been almost unanimously acclaimed in England as the best film of British interest so far made.

There appears to be no doubt at all in the general opinion of the British people and critics that this picture has transferred the British temper and outlook to the screen in a degree that no other film has done. There have, indeed, been regrets expressed that no British company saw the possibilities of Mr. Noel Coward's great stage spectacle, and secured the filming rights. But to this question there is another aspect well worthy of consideration.

One enthusiastic British film exhibitor declared of "Cavalcade" that it would do more for the reputation of Great Britain than paying the war debt installment. Continuing this strain of amiable hyperbole, it might be remarked that the film will do more for America's reputation in Great Britain than canceling the war debt installment. This, of course, would be an extravagant exaggeration, but an exaggeration, nevertheless, of a fact.

Of the hundreds of thousands of English men and women who in the next few months will see this gigantic compliment that America has paid to Great Britain there will be very few who will not think a little more kindly of America and her problems on its account. Bearing in thought the interests of international understanding, one really cannot regret that this eulogy of Great Britain should be the product of an American film company.

In fact, the production of "Cavalcade"—with an English cast on American soil—opens up fascinating vistas of reflection. What a long step toward the assuring of permanent peace would be taken, if every country's patriotic films were made by another land. If every nation, as America has done in this single instance, were to begin to trumpet abroad the honor and glory of alien peoples, wars would be rendered more remote.

A Canadian Casabianca

CLIMATE probably has something to do with it. The cool zephyrs that waft more or less gently down from the Hudson Bay doubtless contribute to the imperturbable calm of the citizens of Canada. One particularly cool zephyr that floated into Toronto the other day must have been cradled somewhere north of latitude 65 and trained to dispel timid prudence and leave sang-froid in its wake.

Responding to a call, the Toronto Fire Department, on reaching the scene of conflagration, found an occupant of the house reluctant to leave until he had solved and finished the jig-saw puzzle he was earnestly and industriously piecing together. Like Felicia Hemans' youthful hero, this Canadian Casabianca refused to quit until the unimaginative firemen dragged him forth, whereupon, rigging up a blanket on three sticks, he resolutely turned once more to set the jig-saw pieces right.

There were not wanting critics of "Casabianca" who scoffed at the expansive pathos of its author. Such literal obedience to the behest of a parent no longer present savored of silliness, they declared. What would the numerous parodists of the famous stanza beginning "The boy stood on the burning deck" have said of this modern "creature of heroic blood" who clung with such tenacity when all but he had fled?

It seems to be rather an argument in favor of the jig-saw puzzle. Sudden holidays for Canadian banks, of course, still lack the popularity they have attained in the United States, but if they ever do they will doubtless find devotees of the game calm, confident and cool.

Marianne Flirts With Marx

THE typical Frenchman has been defined as a small farmer with his heart on the Left and his pocketbook on the Right. When the reservations required for all such generalizations have been made, it is a very true definition, and throws much light on current political events in France.

Not only is the peasant, or small farmer, the most numerous class in France, but a large part of the population of the towns still feels acutely the tug of the soil, and acts and thinks as does the peasant. These people not only elect a Parliament which is more than half constituted of parties bearing such Leftish labels as Socialists, French Socialists, Radical Socialists, Republican Socialists, and so on, but even the minority parties of the Right shun the stigma of the word, giving themselves such names as Left Democrats, Republicans of the Left, Popular Democrats and other similarly euphemistic titles. And yet there is no nation—Scottish legends notwithstanding—so essentially conservative, so canny, in affairs of the pocket.

The recent political crisis, which seemed to come so close to setting up a Cabinet containing Socialist ministers for the first time in French history, was precisely a clash of the French heart and pocket, of political sentiment and savings stocking.

Judging by outward indications, the stage was all set in the French political theater for the Socialists' accession to at least partial power. The party's votes had just overthrown the Cabinet of M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, and they were therefore traditionally entitled to succeed him. A large portion of the Radicals who hold the balance of power in the Chamber were favorable to the formation of a coalition Cabinet. Then the President of the Republic picked, as the successor to M. Paul-Boncour, M. Edouard Daladier, one of the leaders of these left-wing Radicals who is credited with having once told the Socialists he was ready to go as far as the most extreme Marxist among them. With ill-concealed jubilation, therefore, the Socialist deputies voted overwhelmingly to accept his offer of five Cabinet posts.

But suddenly, after a last-minute conference, it was announced that the attempt at coalition had failed. Why? The general statement of M. Daladier, to the effect that he found himself unable to accept the Socialist Party's program, really explains nothing.

One element, and an important one, of M. Daladier's decision was the announcement that same afternoon of Adolf Hitler's appointment as German Chancellor. Now, the Frenchman's love of the land makes his patriotism take the particular form of an exceptionally acute fear of invasion; and the Hitlerites had, to say the least, not contributed to lessen this fear. Thence an almost instinctive reaction away from Socialist doctrines which seek to reduce the amount of money spent on national defense in France.

A second and equally fundamental reason for the collapse of the coalition is found in a resolution voted by the Socialist deputies explaining that M. Daladier's ideas, particularly on financial matters, "did not correspond to the wishes of the [Socialist] Party, who could only enter the Government for the purpose of carrying on a hard and decisive battle against all the forces of money and reaction." In the face of such a statement, is it any wonder that M. Daladier, whose pocketbook, like that of his constituency, is as far to the Right as his heart is to the Left, drew back in haste?

The underlying significance of the incident—which may quite possibly be repeated one or more times in the coming months—is that it proves the Frenchman's pocketbook is high in his affections; or more exactly, that his love for his *"petite propriété"* dominates his intellectual fondness for Jacobean doctrines. Less than a fifth of the nation—chiefly the industrial districts of the north, center and southwest—is represented by the Socialists. As long as this is the case it is possible to predict that all such attempts to include Marxian Socialists in the French Government will either fail to be realized, or be extremely short-lived.

Servant of Justice

AN AUSTERITY which bespoke the man of rigid honor and inflexible devotion to public duty was the outstanding mark of Senator Thomas J. Walsh. That the nation is not to have his services in the post of Attorney-General for which President-Elect Roosevelt had designated him is one of the heaviest misfortunes the new Administration could suffer. Yet the fire of his example burns with an inextinguishable light.

His was the seriousness of a man who moves to the measure of a purpose which he considers vastly bigger than himself and who believes in the efficacy of laborious digging and plain statement to establish the right. His life purpose was the service of justice. From the time he earned by hard drudging his admission to the bar he was a follower not merely of the law but of his own highest sense of equity.

He early declined an opportunity to become general counsel for one of the largest American mining corporations and his office became instead a meeting place for labor leaders. And yet, though his sympathies were always with the humble three-quarters of the people, from whom he had sprung, he did not hesitate as a Senator to vote against demands of the populace which he believed unreasonable or unsound.

His philosophy of economic justice was summed up in two sentences from his address as permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention last year:

> To what source must the plain people look for a fair division of the product of their labor, multiplied as it has been, in this machine age? . . . Only by intrusting government to those whose constant concern is for the multitude at the bottom rather than the few at the top, yet eager that justice be accorded to all.

Inconspicuous as a close-studying expounder of President Wilson's case for the League of Nations; tremendously—and, to him, surprisingly—conspicuous as the investigator who pried the lid off the Teapot Dome oil scandals; cool-headed and even-handed presider over the turbulent Madison Square Garden convention of his party in 1924, and chosen again to wield the gavel in 1932—these were milestones in the career of the Wisconsin farm boy of Irish parentage who came to the Senate from Montana in 1913. But he also sponsored the appointment of the liberal Justice Louis D. Brandeis to the United States Supreme Court, helped to write the Woman Suffrage and Prohibition Amendments, and was recognized as an authority on constitutional law.

His position as at the same time a Roman Catholic and a dry distinguished him in the eyes of some, but to him and to many of his fellow-churchmen the two doctrines were and are wholly and naturally compatible. In all, Senator Walsh stands a dignified and impressive figure in congressional history, a credit to his state, to his race, his church, his party, and to American public life.

Editorial Notes

The United States Senate votes a resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, when concurred in by the House and ratified by three-fourths of the states, but on the same day the House of Commons of Canada refuses support to a bill that would drop the embargo upon shipping liquor into the United States, though this might bring a considerable revenue. To Canada the Eighteenth Amendment will be the law until it is duly and legally repealed—and this position should redden the cheek and stiffen the courage of some Americans who have been careless in mistaking an increase in noise for a decrease in the demands of the law.

Budapest sees an exiled Russian prince making a living in a novel way. Having worked in nearly every country of Europe as waiter, movie actor, saxophone player and factory hand, he now moves an audience to tears and laughter with a graphic recital of his experiences and then takes up a collection. Looking always to his own resourcefulness, there is one experience common enough to exiles that has never befallen this prince—he has never found himself in a situation where he couldn't find something to do to bring him bed and board.

Although France complains of hard times, it was operating 1,251,538 automobiles in 1932, as compared with 1,109,006 in the previous year. This would seem to show significantly that auto owning is no longer dependent upon prosperity. A car is no longer a luxury, but a necessity to people who can't afford to waste the time they once required in getting from place to place.

Now that Clear Lake, Iowa, has issued "corn money," that portion of the local population that has been in the habit of referring to the coin of the realm as "chicken feed" probably is casting about for a new synonym.

The new director of the budget, who customarily rides a bicycle six miles daily, might, in an emergency, be pressed into service as the White House spokesman.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Roosevelt Cabinet

AT NOON tomorrow a new Administration will assume charge of the Government of the United States, having not only the Presidency but a working majority in both houses of Congress. The revolution in government is as complete as it was in 1912 when President Wilson entered upon the Administration which became one of the most notable in the history of the United States. A great war taxed to the utmost the abilities of the Wilson Administration. An unprecedented and world-wide financial and industrial depression due to that war will tax in much the same way the abilities of the Roosevelt Government. To cope with war-time problems President Wilson was given unlimited war powers. It may be that to cope with the problems arising from the industrial disaster of today, it will be necessary to give President Roosevelt in a time of peace powers akin to those of the Commander-in-Chief in time of war. Whether so radical a departure from historic precedent will be authorized even by a Congress wholly in accord with the President will depend very much upon the impression made by his acts in the early days of his Administration.

The first official action by which the nation may judge of the possible strength of the Roosevelt Administration is the selection of a Cabinet. In this President Roosevelt has done amazingly well. There are those who complain of the absence from the Cabinet of some of the great figures in American politics — John W. Davis, Bernard Baruch, Newton D. Baker, Owen D. Young, and men of that type. I am not sure that an all-star Cabinet would prove to be the most effective Cabinet, and certainly a body of advisers to the President made up in the main of commonplace individuals, with here and there an outstanding tower of intellect and experience, would not promise great efficiency.

The men President Roosevelt has selected stand on a common plane of personal ability and of political experience. There may not be so great a financier in the group as Mr. Mellon, or so notable a diplomat as either John W. or Norman Davis. But there is no lack at any point of tried and proved capacity, nor of political experience. And there is no such descent below the level of high public service as has characterized portions of more than one recent roster of cabinet officials.

The Democratic Party could hardly offer for the contemplation of the American public a man of higher standards than Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee. Senator Hull will bring to the Department of State the ripe experience of long service in both houses of the United States Congress. Oddly enough he has not served on a Committee on Foreign Relations, but on committees having to do with the economic problems of the nation. His appointment to the Department of State rather than to the Treasury would seem to justify the conjecture that the Roosevelt Administration is going to endeavor to correct the economic relationships of the United States to the rest of the world. It may be a hint that America will take the lead in the endeavor to break down materially the tariff barriers which have contributed so greatly to the industrial depression and political antagonisms which have characterized the world in the last few years.

The unexpected passing of Senator Thomas J. Walsh, who had been designated Attorney-General, must have been a source of great embarrassment to the President-Elect. The appointment in his place of Mr. Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut will be highly acceptable to what may be called the old-line Democrats. Mr. Cummings has been chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is a man of great popularity in his party, a lawyer of eminence in his State, and more than once has been urged to seek the very highest offices in the gift of the party. He has always manifested an inclination to keep in the background, and his acceptance of this high and honorable position will be most gratifying to hosts of Democratic friends.

Mr. Daniel C. Roper, who has been appointed Secretary of Commerce, is a native of South Carolina, and was very active in politics during the Wilson Administration. A close friend of Senator-Elect McAdoo, a high-minded public servant, Mr. Roper will in my judgment cut a figure in the Cabinet greater than that which the incumbent of the office given him usually exerts. And yet if there is any specific place of authority which ought to be an important contributor to the task of doing away with the existing depression, it should be the Department of Commerce. An enormous organization, the possibilities of which have never been fully developed, and the understanding of which is not thoroughly possessed by the public, the Department of Commerce under Mr. Roper should assume again the importance which it had when Herbert Hoover was at its head.

An appointment which should appeal very strongly to progressive Americans is that of Miss Frances Perkins, to be Secretary of Labor. In making this appointment Mr. Roosevelt has set a precedent which, prior to the inauguration of President Hoover, I earnestly pleaded with that gentleman to establish. He had told me of his difficulty in determining upon a Secretary of Labor, saying that his perplexity arose mainly from the fight of the principal labor organizations in the United States for the honor of having one of their members selected for the post. I urged him to turn his back on the organizations and consider entirely individuals. It seemed to me then as now that the appointment to this post of someone not necessarily a member of organized labor, but friendly in thought and activities to the interest of the working man, would be the wisest course for the President to adopt. The name at that time of Raymond Robins was suggested. Mr. Hoover did not see fit to accept a suggestion of this character.

But Mr. Roosevelt has not only cut away from the domination of the Federation of Labor, but has also blazed an entirely new trail by giving this post to a woman. Miss Perkins's work in New York has won the friendship and admiration of all who are interested in seeing that those who toil with their hands get a square deal. She will be a source of strength to the Administration and her appointment marks an era in that it breaks down the ancient precedent that none but men shall sit in the august councils of the presidential Cabinet.

The other members of the Cabinet are of such experience and standing as to give assurance that the President will have as associates men able alike to initiate and to advise effective policies. They are, moreover, a fair cross section of American political sentiment. The criticism has been made that none who opposed in any degree the Roosevelt candidacy for the nomination has a place. But aside from this a wide toleration has been manifested in the selection. There are representatives of conservatism and liberalism. The progressive Republicans have their associates in the council. If Mr. Woodin, as Secretary of the Treasury, may be wedded to the gold standard and to ultraconservatism in finance, the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, has expressed views tending very strongly toward bimetallism, or even fiat money. As a whole, however, the Cabinet is one which it may be expected will register loyally the convictions of its chief in the White House.

It has been the custom to say that nowadays there is no difference between the two great parties in the United States except in the possession of the offices or the desire to hold them. I think it probable that some revision of this cynical point of view may be forced upon the country by the new Administration. The problems confronting it are of a character that not only cannot be ignored, but can hardly be long postponed. If there is no difference between the Democratic and the Republican Parties there is at least a marked difference between Franklin Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover. The outgoing Administration was ultraconservative, and made for itself enemies because of that position. The incoming Administration is avowedly liberal, and conditions confronting it may not inconceivably force it to become radical.

In such an attitude there will be grave risk, but success would win for it the enduring support of the American people. There is little doubt that the nation is so chastened, so deeply affected by prevailing business and social conditions, that no partisan spirit will be allowed to interfere with the fullest liberty of the incoming Administration to win success for itself by restoring prosperity to the people.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Tongue Twisters

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noticed in the February 13 edition of the Monitor a letter written by Otis D. Reed of Rochester, N. Y., in which he mentions some "tricky titles" which he has enjoyed pronouncing. On the end of the letter he says, "Show us some more."

I am sending in a few examples of alliteration for him to practice on while he is waiting for some "tongue twisters." Here they are:

1. The seething sea ceaseth and it sufficeth us.
2. He sawed six long, sleek, slender saplings.
3. A school of fleet fish swam around a square-sterned schooner.
4. Is this your sister's zither?

The fun comes in saying them quickly.

Springfield, Mass. HENRY C. TAYLOR.

To Save Dogs From Vivisection

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On March 14 a bill to exempt living dogs from vivisection in New York State is expected to have a hearing in the State Assembly.

The apparent reasons why no restriction has been imposed on this gruesome cruelty is the prevalent fallacious belief that something is being accomplished to relieve the suffering of human beings and because people generally have not been permitted to know the extent to which vivisection is practiced, nor the exact cruelties to which dogs are subjected in the various methods to test endurance until they are relieved by death. Instead of closing our minds by indifference, let us seek the actual facts in the history of the mutilation of dogs as to results and not be blinded by prejudice.

Due to the vast and profitable commercial interests which maintain these institutions, we, "the people," are told only the favorable aspects of the experimental products derived from them, and we are not permitted to visit these torture chambers. The specious plea of "use the dog instead of the child," emotionally used by the unemotional vivisectors, becomes a tragic performance in fact, as in the Lübeck (Ger.) case, where seventy-six helpless children passed on and 168 were more or less permanently injured from a laboratory product. It is only through multiple tragedies that we know disastrous results. The individual cases do not reach the public.

We make a distinction between the physician who is a real benefactor to humanity and the laboratory doctors, or vivisectors. The National Anti-Vivisection Society took a poll of the members of the American Medical Association last April, which resulted in 1238 who either declared themselves opposed to vivisection or did not think animal experimentation justified by the results. We may be very sure this represented those who have arrived in their profession and were neither cowed nor dependent upon experimental products for a livelihood.

All true scientific advancement has emanated from gentle, humble minds. That which deviates from moral standards is void in benefits to human life and progress. How dare we be so self-sufficient as to ignore Christian ideals and tolerate that which involves an abominable sin in contradictory, superficial commercialism called "cures."

Will you support the cause for the little animals who cannot ask for themselves by signing petitions and asking your friends to do so and in every way possible make known your interest, so that your senator and assemblyman from your district may have an expression from you as a voter, and thus he will support the wishes of those "back home" in favoring the Bernhardt bill in Albany? (MRS.) JESSIE B. PRITCHARD,

Publicity Chairman,

Rochester, N. Y. New York State Campaign Committee.

To Foster Cultural Relations

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May we, through your columns, draw the attention of your readers to the eighth seminar in Mexico, which meets July 8 to 28, 1933.

The seminar is held under the auspices of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, and provides opportunity for study of the life and culture of the Mexican people. The seminar, with eight years' experience behind it, offers a three weeks' program of lectures, round tables and field trips—all planned to give a comprehensive and nonpropagandist introduction to Mexico.

The program gives distinct advantages to those interested in fields of economics, international relations, the arts, education and archæology.

The seminar is subdivided into small groups under the leadership of such men and women as Judge Florence E. Allen, Dr. Charles W. Hackett, Count Rene d'Harnoncourt, Dr. Sylvanus Morley, Prof. Alfonso Caso, Dr. Moises Saenz, Lic. Ramon Beteta, Elizabeth Wallace, Dr. Chester Lloyd Jones. Field trips are planned to many places of interest within a radius of 100 miles of Mexico City—Puebla, San Juan Teotihuacan, Tasco, Xochimilco and Oaxtepec.

The first ten days of the program are conducted in Cuernavaca, a unique background for unhurried and thoughtful discussion. The second ten days are spent in Mexico City.

The seminar is followed by three weeks of optional trips to the states of Michoacan and Oaxaco and to the village of Tasco.

Applications and requests for additional information should be addressed to Hubert C. Herring, Director, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York.

New York. HUBERT C. HERRING.